The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 35. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 17, 1888. WHOLE NO 1,463

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diethelm's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at Law, rooms Nos. 11 and 12 Cleen Block

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth

FURNITURE.

JOHN H OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St: Office open day and night.

H. B GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

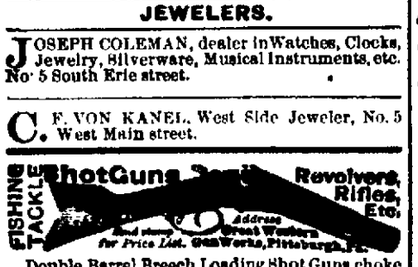
REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.



Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $3 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers, $2 50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
N. B.—This is a 20-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.
Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SENT
Address DR. J. W. BATE, & CO.
183 S. Clark Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent.

Legal Notice.

Joseph Leininger, residing at Solomon City, in the State of Kansas and John Leininger and Christian Leininger, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 23d day of January, 1888, William Leininger filed his petition in the court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, in case No. 5857 against the above named and others praying for partition of the following described real estate situate in the city of Massillon, in Stark County, Ohio and being part of lot No 83, of the amicable partition and division of land in Perry Township made by William S. Wetmore, Richard D. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, and bounded as follows beginning S. 2° 27¼, W. 15 feet from the south east corner of lot conveyed by M. Young to Frederick H 88, thence S. 2° 27¼, W. 60 feet; thence, S. 87° 32¾, E 160 1-10 feet, thence N 2° 27¼, E 60 feet, thence N. 87° 32¾, W. 161 1-10 feet to place of beginning. Also the use in common with others of the alleys on East and North sides, and the road and street on west side

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 24th day of March, 1888, or judgment will be taken accordingly. WILLIAM LEININGER.
January 2, 1888.
O. E. YOUNG, Att'y. 32 6w

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Howenstein, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased
ROBT. A. FINN, Adm'r.
Dated 14th day of January, 1888.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio, at their meeting to be held March 5th 1888, praying for the location of a county road as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of section Thirty-six, Township Twelve, Range Ten and running thence east along the Section line one mile to the road on the line between Perry and Tuscarawas Townships. JOSIAH TANSBURY,
Principal petitioner.
Pigeon Run, Jan. 12, 1888 32

Assignee's Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Curtis C Miller. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowances. OTTO E. YOUNG,
Massillon, O., Jan 2, 1888. Assignee.

Divorce Notice.

W. H. Peters of Alamosa in the State of Colorado, will take notice that Anna Peters did, on the 12th day of December, 1887, file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, where said action is now pending against said W. H Peters, praying for a divorce from said W. H Peters, for the custody of children, and for alimony. The said W. H. Peters is required to answer said petition on or before six weeks after the 16th day of December, 1887, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce and relief will be granted ANNA PETERS
By D. F. Reinoehl, her attorney.

Notice of Attachment.

Orrin C. Harris, Plaintiff, vs. Wm Martin and Gotlieb Snyder, partners as Martin & Snyder, Defends | Before Thos. Blackburn, J. P. of Perry Tp., Stark Co. Ohio.

On the 28th day of December, A. D. 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of $44.61. Massillon, February 8, 1888.
3t Orrin C Harris.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Administrators of the estate of Jacob B. Wendling, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
JOHN R. WALTER.
MARGARET B. WENDLING,
Administrators.
Dated the 9th day of January, 1888

The Blood

Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin It effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Read the Death Roll

which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and visical maladies, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis, slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malaria, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

—THE—
HICKS BROWN CO.,
Mansfield. O.

The above firm sells their celebrated brands of flour to the following Grocers in Massillon, where their flour can be purchased for same price as any flour sold in the city. Be sure you ask your Grocer for any of their brands, and then see you get it.

"Hungarian," fancy patent, "Brown's Best," second patent, "Daylight", and Graham, all of these brands for sale by, Graze & Sonnhalter, John Dielhenn & Co., Fred W. Albrecht, F. C. Sibila, G. F. Breckel, and Albright & Co.

WANTED.

HOUSE of six or seven nice rooms to rent April 1st, centrally located. Rent must be reasonable Address by letter only, in care Lock Box 218, P. O. Massillon, O. 32-2t

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Joseph Grapewine is announced as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Wolves overrun the country around St. Cloud, Minn.

James Herd, schooner examiner, died suddenly at Marysville, O.

An unknown man was found frozen to death in the suburbs of Detroit.

Mail time between New York and San Francisco is to be reduced to 113 hours.

Thomas Lardner, pioneer, died at Washington C. H., O., Friday, aged eighty-five.

A syndicate has bought 500 acres near Marion, Ind., and will erect several factories.

Patrick John Hart was hanged at Helena, Mont., for the murder of John Pitts, a miner.

Six cars were knocked into kindling wood by the derailment of the forward car, near Rittman, O.

Edwin A Deacons has been sentenced to be hanged on April 10 for the murder of Mrs Ada Stone, at Rochester, N. Y.

Little Tommy Newman was shot through the heart by Philip Evans at Frankfort, Ky., who was fooling with a revolver

Cotton exports from the United States during January past, aggregated 542 474 bales, valued at $26,070,740, against 682,754 bales, valued at $30,910,848 in January, 1887.

The Young Men's Republican club, of Providence, R. I., was addressed Friday evening by Hon. John Sherman and Hon C H Grosvenor. Mr Sherman's address was frequently applauded, and he was presented at the close with a handsome gold-headed cane by the club

Mrs W. H Ness, of Uniontown, O., got up steam for breakfast too fast this morning in her kitchen range, and it exploded, fatally injuring her, and cutting her husband. The house was partially burned

A man, supposed to be Alby Warner, aged thirty years, of Winthrop, Ind., en route to Nashville, Tenn., was picked up by a passenger train on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, near Hombstadt, with his head crushed and a large sum of money in his pockets

The explosion at Wapwallopen, Pa., was worse than first reported. Nearly every window was damaged Besides the killed, over forty persons were injured. The names of the killed are: Peter Kishbaugh, George Stout Oliean Teets and John Rossman. They were blown to pieces.

In the tally sheet trial at Columbus, Friday it was sought to be shown by several witnesses that some of the defendants were seen on the night when the forgeries were supposed to have been committed, in 1885, going about the city under suspicious circumstances. The court refused to allow the cross-examination to develop the penitentiary theory of the crime.

A business block burned at Piedmont, Mo. Loss $35,000

A fire in the Apollo building at Pittsburg did $25,000 damage.

Josiah Gregory, pioneer of Licking county, Ohio, died Sunday.

William Henry, brakeman, was crushed to death at Salem, O.

George Hartman killed Larry McCaffery at Vincennes, Ind. Both drunk

Odd Fellows' hall burned Sunday at Augusta, O Loss $30,000, well insured.

Receiver H. A Hurlburt's removal virtually settles the Storey will case at Chicago.

Lexington, Ky., saloonists are organizing against the Sunday law and the minor law.

Sixty white men and seven negroes were publicly whipped at New Castle, Del., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thompson celebrated their golden wedding at Cottage Grove, Ind., Saturday.

The State Young Men's Christian association meeting had a successful close at Canton Sunday night.

Mrs Charles Frazer was burned to death at Wheeling, Va., from her dress catching fire at a pan of coals.

An unknown assassin shot and killed Joseph Leavers at Olney, Ill., a week after his marriage to Miss Lena Osterman.

A number of people were injured by leaping from the windows of a burning boarding house in Brooklyn Sunday morning. Money loss, $25,000.

After Sam Small had spoke in Chickering hall, New York, Sunday, a lady arose and reproved him for using "slang" in his preaching. She was soon hissed down.

Jacob Kallenback was arrested at Huntington, Ind., for the murder of a Russian named Lorenze, whose body was found near there with a bullet hole in his head and his pockets rifled.

W. J. Colburn has brought suit against W. T. Burkam, at Chattanooga, Tenn., for $25,000 damages for malicious prosecution, growing out of a trial, in which Colburn was charged with perjury.

Archbishop Lamy died at Santa Fe Monday.

Murder Maxwell's father has arrived at St. Louis

Sam. Williams was drowned in the Chattanooga reservoir.

Oscar Field, the well known turfman, died at Chicago Monday.

Four pioneers of Marion county, Ohio, died in the past two days.

Chattanooga is to have a new Republican daily paper to be known as the Journal.

Lincoln's birthday was generally observed throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Capt. Dick, the Texas train robber, was shot and killed by a sheriff in Trio county, Texas.

Ralph Lee, who tried to kill his stepfather, Banker Lawson, at Chicago, gets eighteen months in jail.

One dollar per 1,000 feet shall be the price of gas to private consumers says the city council of Chicago.

Kellar, Hoffman & Company, Logansport, Ind., dry goods dealers, have stopped business for lack of $50,000.

Albert Nichols was pinned to the earth for hours by a falling tree near Newark, O., and died shortly after being released.

At Williamstown, Ky., young Jones shot Mitch Dance, because in a business transaction he said Mitch was not a square Dance.

"Three times and out," remarked Louis Huber, of St. Peter's, Ind., as he bade the world good-by on his third attempt at suicide.

Cornelius Coticippen, Indian brave of Wabash, Ind., is languishing in the chains of his pale faced oppressors for sneaking the contentents of a wheat bin.

At Cleveland, O., Monday, Miss Ella Davis was abducted by her father, but she afterward escaped and now lies in a precarious condition from nervous shock.

Mansfield, O., police have orders to arrest all women found on the street at improper hours without proper escort. This will obviate the necessity of arresting the high spirited thugs who make the streets unsafe for respectable women to travel

Office of Medina County, Ohio, News burned.

An estate of $250,000 at Elwood, Ind., is crying for an owner.

Pneumonia and epidemic measles are unwelcome guests near Palma, Ky

Flouring mill of Williams & Davelle at Venice, O., conflagrated; loss $ [illegible].

A new 8,000,000 cubic-foot per day gasser is shooting off its mouth at New Bremen, Ohio.

Some one tried to blow up the new Evening Herald office at Urbana, O., with a piece of loaded gas pipe.

President Cleveland has signed a bill to remove the political disabilities of H. H. Marmaduke, of Missouri.

Kentucky legislature passed a bill providing $50 reward for the scalp of any horse-thief, with the horsethief attached

Ten convicts escaped from the Knoxville, Tenn., workhouse by cutting a way through the barracks door with jack knives

At Dennison, O., Charles Cutter started to canter away. The officers tried to arrest him, and he was fatally stabbed in the back.

Charles Grey and Annie Blue were wedded "by the flow of the inland river" at Lawrenceburg, Ind. May this union be preserved.

Batesville, O., is shocked over the elopement of Miss Ada Boyer, a white society belle, with Ben Turner, colored, of Urbana, O.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland, with Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Col. and Mrs Lamont, will make a flying four day trip to Florida.

"It is getting dark, I cannot see!" cried young Charley Taylor in a literary society meeting at Stow, O. Then he fell to the floor and died

At the sale of trotting horses at Lexington, Ky., Tuesday, fourteen sold for $12,760. The highest priced was purchased by Samuel Gambel for $2,550.

In the church scandal Dittmore divorce case at Indianapolis the judge decided that the pair must continue to journey together down this vale of tears.

Murry Norris, visiting in Middletown, O., received a remittance of $4,720, and has disappeared after the manner of men who receive remittances and tell of it.

At Winchester, Ky., Sid Shepherd stood for two ineffectual shots from Jessie Ray, then snatched the revolver and brought his assailant down dead on the first round.

A gang of robbers are holding high carnival in San Francisco and have played a very mean trick on the chief of police by stealing $1,500 worth of jewelry from his house.

Henry George lectured at Terre Haute, Ind. He believes that Blaine is the coming Republican nominee, but as an Anti Poverty candidate on the same line he himself wishes to be counted out.

The Democrats concede the election of Seymour, for the Eleventh Michigan congressional district, by a majority of about three hundred and fifty over Breen, the Democratic candidate

Louis F. Post, representative Georgeite, has filed application in the supreme court of New York to incorporate the Single Tax society, with George men as trustees, and thus leave Dr. McGlynn out in the cold.

E. Heron Allen, the young Englishman, who lectured on palmistry, talked seven languages, and bewitched American belles last winter, has taken the job of Castle Garden interpreter at $1,000 a year, in order to study human nature and foreign faces

A Panama dispatch says much excitement prevails in Guaqaquil, owing to a Spanish priest, temporarily in charge of the bishopric, having excommunicated the judges of the supreme court. Four citizens were killed in an attack on the bishop's palace, which were gutted to the cry of "Death to the priests!"

Visitors to a room over Jacob Henry's saloon, Indianapolis, discovered as a curious phenomenon that a small amount of silver money laid upon a dumb waiter came back after brief absence transformed into a good article of liquor. The wily Hoosier is sentenced to twenty days in the work house and $50 fine for dealing in unlawful magic.

GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN.

He Can Never be President as He is a Foreigner.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—Mr. L. McCabe, of this city, is cousin of Gen. Phil Sheridan. The general has on several occasions been a visitor at Mr. McCabe's home. The latter was seen by a Journal reporter to-day and when asked for some facts concerning his illustrious cousin, McMcCabe, who is a shoemaker and appears to be about sixty-nine, said that the general was his cousin and visited him every time he came to Milwaukee.

GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN.

"Would you like to see him elected president?" asked the reporter.

"Why not, if he could be?" McCabe answered.

When asked for his reason for the remark, he replied:

"Because Phil Sheridan was not born in this country. The house in which he was born is not a stone's throw from my early home, and I was born in Ireland. Only a native-born citizen can be made president."

Mr. McCabe was unwilling to give further details, but said the locality of Gen. Sheridan's home was the County Cavan, in the north of Ireland.

He added that the statement that Sheridan was born in Ohio was not true; that his mother was still alive, and could testify to his, McCabe's, statements.

Funeral Instead of a Wedding.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Feb. 16.—Samuel Law accidentally shot Clystie Larue at West Mansfield Tuesday evening. The pair were to be married soon. They had just returned from Bellefontaine. Law put his horse in the stable, and after going into the house took his revolver from his pocket to remove the cartridges, and accidently discharged it. The ball entered the woman's brain, instantly killing her.

A Boom for Depew.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The World publishes interviews to day with a large number of men prominent in Republican politics throughout the state, who favor the candidacy of Chauncy M Depew for the presidential nomination in case Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is final. Mr. Depew himself is noncommittal, and says that he is not hunting after any more presidences than he has now.

A STREET CAR CRUSHED

UNDER AN ENGINE FROM A BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

Four Persons are Killed Outright and a Dozen or More Receive Injuries, Some of Which May Prove Fatal—The Accident Said to Be Due to Carlessness.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The most terrible accident that has yet occurred in connection with the building of the elevated railroad structures in this city, took place this morning at 9:45 o'clock, on Broadway near Ellery street, eastern district. The steam engine used by the union elevated company in hoisting the iron girders fell just as a Reid avenue car was passing under it.

The engine crashed through the roof of the car and the passengers, among them being several women, were buried in the ruins. Ambulances, fire engines, and hook and ladder trucks of the fire department were soon on the scene and aided in the work of rescuing the people under the debris. A gang of laborers, employed on the elevated road, were also put to work immediately to assist in the work of rescue. Seven people were killed outright and about ten or more received injuries The wounded were taken to houses and stores in the neighborhood, where they received all the attention possible

One man was seen in a grocery store with his head crushed in. He was struck by a heavy timber Another was taken into a near-by liquor store, badly wounded. A lumber wagon had just passed under the derrick when the accident occurred

The following is a list of the killed and injured so far as their names have been obtained:

Killed—Charles Kirschner, employe of the elevated railroad, No 190 Fulton street.

Pat. Clark, employe of the elevated railway.

Thomas Thompson, driver of the horse car.

An unknown man; no mark of identification.

Injured—Edward Peate, of New York, cut in the face.

Jacob Bender, of New York, broken leg and arm.

John Freeman, of New York, scalp wound.

Miss Mollie Young, of Brooklyn, bruised body.

Martha Menton, of Brooklyn, brains dashed out, fatal wound.

Thomas Gaffney, broken ankle.

Nicholas, of New York, scalp wound.

Judge Peterson, slightly injured

Thomas Vosburg, slightly injured.

John Duane, of New York, shoulder dislocated and other injuries.

George Davidson, severely crushed.

John Meehan, severely crushed.

John Fred also received serious internal injuries and will probably die.

It is now learned that the body of the man who could not be identified is that of Michae McAuley, a workman, employed on the elevated railway

Mrs. Menton, one of the injured, died at 1 o'clock at the St. Catharine's hospital.

John Schaefer, the superintendent of the elevated railway, workers, was placed under arrest

The accident seems to have been caused by the upright beam not having been sufficiently well secured in the granite sockets, and, when the weight of the lifting machines came upon the platforms, they gave way. The wooden beams were examined by the reporters and found to be much decayed where they snapped at the bolts.

The street car, it appears, would have escaped the accident had not a horse and truck intercepted it at the time. The truck horse shared the fate of the car horses.

Coroner Lindsay was early on the scene and made the necessary arrangements for holding an inquest.

The bodies of Kirschner and McAuley were taken to the Flushing Avenue station house. The other bodies were removed to a neighboring loft. They were terribly mangled and presented a truly sickening sight. It is not definitely known how many people were injured, as some of them hurried to their homes without reporting the extent of their wounds, but it is believed the list will reach a total of thirteen or fifteen.

Whisky War in Kentucky.

OWENTON, Ky., Feb. 15.—Owen county has been torn up from end to end over the bill introduced in the legislature to resubmit the local option, which has been in force in this country for a number of years. The whisky and temperance elements are ready to spring at each other's throat. Fuel has been added to the flame by the report that the names of a great many temperance people had been forged by the whisky men to a petition which was sent to the legislature. The coming contest over this promises to be a hot and long one.

Injured By Falling Timbers.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Feb. 15.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, two men by the name of Tripplett and Eberly were seriously, if not fatally, injured by the falling of some timbers from the scaffold on the Kanawha railroad bridge. The men are employes of the Kanawha Bridge company, and were immediately removed to their respective boarding houses, where they received medical attention.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb 16.—Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Foster and Gen. Gibson visited the house this morning, and shook hands with the members. The whole morning was given to discussion of Poorman's bill to provide for a better system of tax returns It authorizes county commissioners, auditor or treasurer to employ persons to inquire into cases of tax dodging.

Reunion of Confedrate Cavalry.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—A reunion of the Confederate cavalry was held here Monday, of which a permanent organization was effected and a banquet partaken of. Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee was chosen president. Gens. S. J. R. Chalmers, W. H. Jackson, Wirt Adams, S. W. Ferguson and others participated.

Have Not Yet Found the Treasure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A letter to the Herald from Belize, Honduras, says the search for Spanish doubloons by the crew of the yacht Maria has as yet been wholly fruitless. A great deal of digging has been done in the sand of the island Calabash Key, but except for some human bones nothing has been found.

A Quebec Tragedy.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—Leger Lecloic yesterday saw a man named Pershon driving about the city with his (Lecloic's) wife. During the altercation between the men which followed, Lecloic stabbed Pershon to the heart, killing him instantly. Mr. and Mrs. Lecloic have been arrested.

CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

THE EFFECT OF EUROPEAN POLITICS ON THEM

Is Singularly Interesting Just Now—Bismarck's Speech Has Not Had the Effect That Was Expected—German Investors Extremely Cautious—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, Feb 15.—The effect of the uncertain condition of European politics upon the continental stock market is just now singularly interesting. After having for a long time encouraged investments in Russian stock, the government and the leading newspapers of Germany last year set their faces against this kind of security.

Much uncertainty has existed as to whether this opposition was merely a matter of tactics, or was founded upon a sincere conviction, that it was dangerous to buy Russian stock. Some persons heeded the warning and sold out, while others disregarded it, and there yet appears to be a good deal of hesitation in the minds of the Germans, who still hold a very large amount of the stock. Certainly Prince Bismarck's speech has not had the reassuring effect that was expected.

It is affirmed that the amount of Russian stock bought by Paris houses when the Germans were selling it last fall was greatly overestimated at the time, but still the French holders are now trying to realize on it. Both in Germany and France, therefore, the distrust of Russian securities is conspicuous.

On the other hand, American railway bonds and stocks have for some time past, as is well known, been taken very freely in Berlin These have evidently been substituted by investors for the Russian securities which have been disposed of and which there is reason to believe have found their way to a considerable extent back to St. Petersburg.

At present the attitude of German investors is extremely cautious. They fear that war may break out at any time, in spite of the many intimations that peace will be preserved, alternating, as they do, with frequent alarming indications. Hence, there is a disposition to keep money free in the unprofitable form of bank deposits, and the loan market is well supplied

This abundance of loanable money gives rise to the expectation that the German 4 per cent government stock will shortly be refunded at a lower rate, and the consequence is an indisposition to buy it at the present price. The supply of money in Berlin is increased also by the considerable amount of gold which has been forwarded to its bankers, thereby the Russian government, whose object in sending it undoubtedly was to sustain Russian credit in the German capital by purchasing Russian stock from time to time, in order to prevent its too conspicuous decline.

Ought to Give Coercion a Death Blow.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily News says that yesterday's proceedings in the house of commons ought to give coercion a death blow. The cause of Ireland, it declares, will be ever upon English platforms and in Irish jails, but peace depends upon the faith of Irishmen in the English democracy. The other papers make no comment on the proceedings.

Released From Tullamore Jail.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—Mr. W. J. Lane, Nationalist member of parliament, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the crimes act, was to-day released from Tullamore jail, where he had been confined. Very few people assembled at the jail and little enthusiasm was manifested.

The Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Feb 15.—The crown prince passed a restless night but is sleeping soundly this morning The patient is free from fever and no bad symptoms of the throat have been noticed. He was forbidden to speak yesterday and made known his wishes by means of signs and writing.

Rowell Challenges Albert.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Rowell, the pedestrian, has challenged Albert, winner of last week's New York walking match, to run six days and nights at Agricultural hall, London, or in America, for $2,500 a side.

The Emperor's Ball Postponed.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The emperor's ball, announced for to-night, and the guard's fete, which was also to take place to-night, have been countermanded, because of the illness of the crown prince.

The Russian ambassador has conveyed to Bismarck the czar's appreciative acknowledgment of his late speech.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EXODUS.

Senator B. K. Bruce Interviewed on the Subject.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Senator Blanche K. Bruce, formerly senator from Mississippi but now a resident of this city, was asked his opinion of the proposed negro exodus to South America. He replied.

"There is nothing in the so-called exodus, either to South America or to any other foreign land. The scheme involves two classes, one composed of honest, simple minded men without experience, and without the remotest conception of the magnitude of the venture; the other is composed of sharpers, who think they see in the proposed movement an opportunity to advance their personal fortunes.

"Some of the latter class, I am informed, have recently appeared in northern communities as agents soliciting money to carry forward the work. To encourage such men is to put a premium on fraud, and in the estimation of the public, will do an incalculable injury to the colored people of this country."

Cremation Becoming a Necessity.

NEW YORK, Feb 15.—The rapid rate at which the potter's field on Hart's Island is filling up with the unclaimed dead induced Dr. E. A. McDonald, general superintendent of the insane, to write a letter some time ago to the commissioners of charities and correction describing the unhealthful results of such wholesale burial on the island and recommending cremation of the unknown dead. The letter was turned over to Corporation Counsel Beekman asking him if such cremation would be lawful. Mr Beekman is now preparing an opinion which he will submit in a few days.

Cut His Wife's Throat.

XENIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—Lee Furth, a farmer, living fourteen miles southeast of here, recently separated from his wife, and the latter returned to her relations. Yesterday he met his wife on the road near her home, in company with her sister, attacked and overpowered her, and deliberately cut her throat with a razor. The sister escaped. Furth carried the dead body of his wife to a fence corner and then fled. He declared that his wife was receiving the attention of other men.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM PITTENGER

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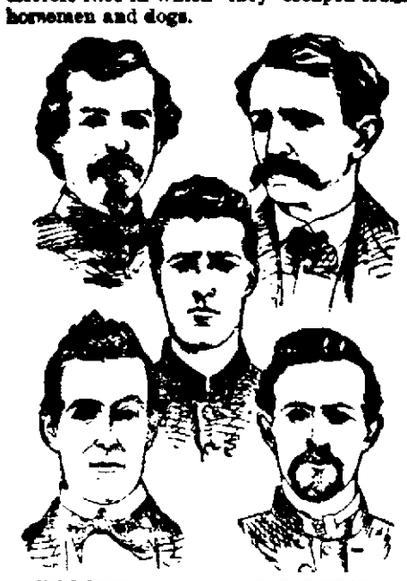
The rough and simple language of this sketch covers a truly heroic achievement. The devotion to their sick comrade, who was, in spite of all, returned to us in prison, and gave an account of their adventures that far, led to their singular battle with the hounds and the still more terrible race in which they escaped from horsemen and dogs.



MARK WOOD. M. Y. HAWKINS.
J. A. WILSON. J. A. PORTER. D. A. DORSEY.

A FEW OF THE ESCAPED RAIDERS.

The eight men who got away from the immediate vicinity of the prison traveled in couples, taking different routes and meeting with a great variety of stirring adventures. Porter and Wollam went westward and reached the Tennessee river, down which they floated in a boat, making a land circuit to avoid mussel shoals, till they reached Corinth, in Mississippi, on the 18th of November, having been a month and two days on their perilous route.

Dorsey and Hawkins pursued a route similar in general direction to the last, but keeping a little further west. They were entangled in the outposts of Bragg's army, then on its retreat from Kentucky, and very narrowly escaped capture. They also were greatly helped by the Union people of East Tennessee, and without such aid would very probably have died with cold and hunger in the mountains. They and all the others were received by their army comrades and relatives as men risen from the dead.

But the most surprising and longest but easiest route was that taken by Wood and Wilson. The former was so sick that it is not probable he could in any other way have been saved at all. They struck southwest till they encountered the Chattahooche river, when, stealing a boat, they paddled down the stream night after night, hiding by day, till they reached the Gulf of Mexico, when they stood boldly out to sea in their frail craft and were fortunate enough to find our blockading fleet. Of their emotions on once more beholding the old flag it is useless to speak. All who were prisoners during the war will understand it, and no others can. They reached Key West Nov. 12, and were the first of the party to send home a full account of their adventures, which is still on file in the war department.

A few words will finish the story of the six of us who were so unfortunate as to be recaptured. We expected nothing less than instant death; but instead of that we were taken to the Atlanta barracks, there under charge of an officer who had been in the regular United States army, from whom we received more humane treatment than had been before accorded us within the limits of the Confederacy. There we remained two months, and were then forwarded to Richmond, Va. We spent only about two hours in Libby prison, but were more than three months in Castle Thunder, where our sufferings were often very great. Food was but little above the starvation point. No clothes were given us by the Confederacy, and we were almost naked. Many died around us, and in the very rooms with us of small-pox and other deadly diseases, but our lives were strangely preserved. Though several of our number were very sick. We never were called on to face another court martial. There was much talk of exchange, but our hopes in that direction were so often disappointed that we almost ceased to hope.

At length, on the 17th of March, 1863, we received the joyful tidings that a special policy of exchange had been concluded, which by the insistance of Secretary Stanton had been made to include us. No words can describe our joy when we at last found that it was actually true, and that at our war of horror was over and we once more under the old flag.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

A little before dark on the evening of the 17th of March we were sitting around the stove, lazily but not unhappily discussing the fall of Vicksburg, when an officer entered in haste and bade the Stars and Stripes. "All who want to go to the United States fall into line and come to the door." There was a rush and a scramble, and the middle of the floor and the line was never formed more promptly. We all knew what we were about in the Union, but had no objection to be still more sure, and it was with a good many queer things that we marched out of the prison room door, across the court yard, and as many of us as could entered the office. The proper officers were provided with blank forms, and took the oath of allegiance and parole for us. The signers not to serve against the Confederacy until regularly declared exchanged. Even when I saw this progressing I feared that the oath would only be for others. To test the matter I pressed forward and gave my name, fully expecting to hear, "Private ——, you can't go;" but, to my surprise, no objection was made. For a moment the vision of happiness and home, of loving faces, flashed before my eyes.

We were told to be ready to march at 9 o'clock next morning. We could have been ready in five seconds, as we were mustered to [illegible] even. But at times a deadly faintness arose in a moment that all the night prove a delusion; but the actual signing of the parole was a strong anchor to our hopes.

As might be expected, that evening was one of wild excitement. Nearly everybody in our room acted like men bereft of reason. Some danced and bounded over the floor, embracing each other and pledging kind remembrances. Others shouted till they were too hoarse to shout any more. Others sat down and wept. The deliverance was so great that they were completely overpowered. But a few were, for some reason, not permitted to go, and we deeply pitied them.

It was near midnight before we became calm enough to offer up our usual evening devotions. But when the roomful of excited men were still at last, wearied out by the very excess of joy, and overcome by the quietness which ever follows powerful emotion, we knelt in prayer. Many more than the usual number assembled with us in the corner of the room where we always gathered. The prayer was one of overmastering thankfulness. When we remembered all the sufferings through which we had passed it seemed as if we could never cease to be grateful. We asked God for strength to bear every trial; but we also implored with a fervor and sincerity which few can realize, that he would not allow our bright and vivid hopes to be disappointed and us to be dashed back from the paradise of liberty. And we asked with no little solicitude for strength to continue in his service when no longer confined within prison walls, so that the precious possession we had found in the darkness might not pass away in the light; thus composed we lay down to await the event.

The commanding officer, who stepped into the door long before the morning light gave the thrilling order, "Get up and prepare for your journey!"

At his call we hurriedly thronged to our feet. All doubts and fears vanished. It was true! Freedom once more! Our terrible activity was passed. O joy! Joy! Joy inexpressible! almost too wild and delirious for earth!

There was a hurrying around in the partial darkness left by the glimmering of lights, discordant calling of names, a careful inspection of each man to see that none went but those intended; and then we formed in the courtyard for the march toward freedom. We fell into two lines and when all was ready we passed again into the office, were carefully counted, and with bounding hearts passed outward through the dreaded portals of Castle Thunder—the same portal through which we had passed inward more than three months before. There was all the hope of the morning in this coming out!

We halted on the pavement until perfectly formed, and then, with the guard, marched through the muddy, unlighted streets for many squares. There were a number of sick in our company, but not one of them was willing to be left behind; and as the rebels had neglected to provide any conveyances, we helped them—each being supported between two stronger men, and thus with circling arms they were able, at the expense of much suffering in some cases—to accompany us the

WILLIAM BENSINGER. WILLIAM REDDICK.
ROBERT BUFFUM.
JACOB PARROTT. D. H. MASON.

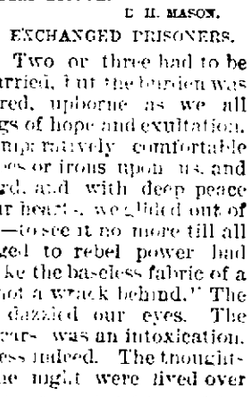
GROUP OF THE EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

very distance. Two or three had to be almost wholly carried, but the burden was cheerfully endured, upborne as we all were on the wings of hope and exultation.

Seated in comparatively comfortable cars, with no bolts or irons upon us, and not a weak guard, and with deep peace and content in our hearts, we glided out of the rebel capital—to see it no more till all that had belonged to rebel power had passed away "Like the baseless fabric of a vision, and left not a wrack behind." The unwonted light dazzled our eyes. The motion of the cars was an intoxication. Ever was happiness indeed. The thoughts and visions of the night were lived over again in scarcely less bright waking dreams. I tried to look at the country through which we were passing, but my preoccupation was so great that I could scarcely see it at all.

Petersburg was reached with no notable incident; then after but a short detention we moved on toward City Point. As the train passed around a curve about 11 o'clock we saw a very large steamboat in the river; we had seen none such since we left our own Ohio. But there was something still better than the boat. Waving over it in the morning breeze was the "Flag of the free." I seized the comrade next me and shouted, "Hurrah, boys; hurrah! there's our flag!" They needed no prompting, and some in the forward cars had seen it sooner than I had. Cheer after cheer went up from the whole train, some of the guards were discontented at our vociferance and said, "Stop that noise, there's no use in making such a fuss;" but we did not stop. This was the first time we had seen that banner for eleven long months, and it meant to us life, home, freedom, country—everything. We marched more and more and shouts continued till we drew up at the station but a short distance from the truce boat Star of Maine.

There we size issued a long procession of prisoners, 350 in number, who did not need to be told so much as we were. They were formed in line, and there was a call of the roll, a checking off lists, with inquiries about special officers, for what seemed to me a long time. Some disorder arose, but I could not catch the words, and could only pray silently that all might be arranged in such manner as to prevent the necessity of our going back to Richmond. I remember somewhat dimly the picture presented immediately at the wharf under the sunshine of that March day! Of more distant objects I have no recollection whatever. In fact, I was dazed almost equally by the brightness of open daylight and by the happy coming of this long expected day. I could not, however, help being struck by the contrast between the lots of prisoners. Those on the Confederate side looked strong and hearty; their clothing was whole, neat and clean; but on our side all the number were in the last extremity of raggedness, dirt and emaciation. I have totally forgotten whether any breakfast was given us that morning or not—a matter of small moment when we had been obliged to starve through so many longer journeys.



WILLIAM PITTENGER.

While the wrangling over details was still going on, without, as far as we could see, any prospect of termination, the order was suddenly given us to "Go on board." Most promptly it was obeyed. It meant a great deal for us to be actually under the Stars and Stripes once more. But not till the boat cast loose and swung into the stream did we count ourselves truly out of Confederate hands.

Then, too, the hearty welcome with which we were greeted; the good cheer, so different from our miserable prison fare; and the kind faces smiling all around, showed in living colors that we were free men again.

In regard to food, the great difficulty now was one we had not encountered for a year past—that of over eating! A year's famine had made us terribly hungry, and we received cautions on this point which were not unneedful. Nothing in the rations were more enjoyed than the tin cup of good coffee which was given to us all—genuine coffee was something which we had not tasted inside the rebel lines—and I am not certain that I have found any as good since! No place on the boat seemed more homelike than the engine room, where I sat and ate slowly for a long time. The working of the strong machinery which seemed impelling us lovingly homeward was about as much company as I wanted for the time.

Down the river we went in a delirious dream of rapture! We were scarcely conscious of passing events. Probably no emotion on earth has greater sweep and intensity than the wild throbbing sensations that rush thick and fast through the bosom of the liberated captive.

[To be continued.]

POLITICAL POINTERS.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

San Francisco Working Hard for the Democratic National Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—The banquet in honor of Lincoln's birthday was given this evening at Wells Post hall under the auspices of the Republican league clubs.

Daniel J. Ryan, of Portsmouth, president of the evening, delivered the opening address, and W. S. Cappelier acted as toast master.

The toasts and the names of the gentlemen responding were as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln," response by Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

"One Country, One Constitution, One Flag," response by Governor Cyrus G. Luce of Michigan.

"The Outlook," response by Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio.

"Organized Effort the Key to Republican Success," response by James P. Foster, of New York, president of the Republican league of the United States.

"Ohio," response by Hon. Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio.

"The Republican Party," response by United States Senator John Sherman, of Ohio.

"The Future of the Republican Party," response by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, member of congress, of Cincinnati.

"The Union Forever," response by Hon. William West, of Bellefontaine.

"The Republican Party and Patriotism," response by Gen. William H. Gibson, of Tiffin.

"Why I am a Republican," response by Professor W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce university.

"The Mugwumps," response by W. H. Smiley, editor of the Tribune, Warren, O.

Visitors from New York, Michigan and other states were present.

The banquet began at 8 o'clock and was an elaborate affair, prior to which a reception was held at Governor Foraker's office.

DEMOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Their Leaders Promise Great Work if They Get the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Democratic National committee, which will meet in this city on the 22d of February, is composed, when there is no vacancy, of forty-seven members—one from each state and territory and one from the District of Columbia. The Californians say that San Francisco has eighteen of the forty-seven votes, and has great faith that the other six votes necessary to make a majority will be captured by the time the committee meets.

The main argument used in behalf of San Francisco is that the holding of the convention there would arouse the Democrats of the coast and give the party a booming prospect of carrying the Pacific states at the presidential election. The leading Democrats of that section are understood to pledge themselves to carry Oregon, California and Nevada for the Democratic ticket if they get the stimulus of the convention, or to demonstrate that the Democratic cause there is hopeless. They have a fund of $50,000 already guaranteed for convention purposes. They claim to be thoroughly equipped with hotel accommodations, and proudly point to the Palace as the largest hostelry in the world.

They offer for the use of the convention Mechanics' pavilion, said to have a seating capacity of 14,000 people. It is on Ninth street near Market—only a few blocks from the Palace, Occidental and other prominent hotels, and is at the line of a cable railway.

Another consideration somewhat novel urged in behalf of San Francisco is the opportunity presented to offset the tour of Mr. Blaine if he comes home by way of the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Folsom Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Among the cabin passengers on the steamer City of Chicago, of the Inman line, which sailed for Liverpool this morning, was Mrs. Folsom, the mother of President Cleveland's wife. Mrs. Cleveland came on from Washington, yesterday, and saw her mother off at the steamship dock, at the foot of Grand street, to-day. Mrs. Haskins and Mrs. Oakley accompanied Mrs. Folsom.

Wealthy Farmer Murdered.

MARISSA, Ill., Feb. 14.—Maj. G. W. Guthrie, a wealthy farmer near this city, was murdered yesterday morning by a thief during the absence of the family at church. The thief robbed the body of a gold watch and $30. He then unsuccessfully attempted to open a small safe, in which Guthrie was reported to have a large sum.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 61 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

Feb. 5, 1888.

O. H. Richmond.—Hope you do not consider it an imposition.

Martin McCarrick.—That is right (not H. Z. Wright). Never lower the flag.

Percy Bradt, I. P. Ketchum, I. J. Brown (Terror of Indiana).—Have written you.

F. H. Hafleman.—Your request attended to. Anxious to hear from you regarding ——.

Correct solution of problems No. 1 and 2 received from I. J. Brown, L. M. Stearns, J. Morey and E. C. Ecker.

L. M. Stearns, Edwin A. Durgin and Martin McCarrick.—Your request will receive attention. Many thanks.

J. Brown, Jr., G. D. Sherrow and A. A. Bush, Erastus Huntington, E. A. Durgin, E. Spiller.—Papers received.

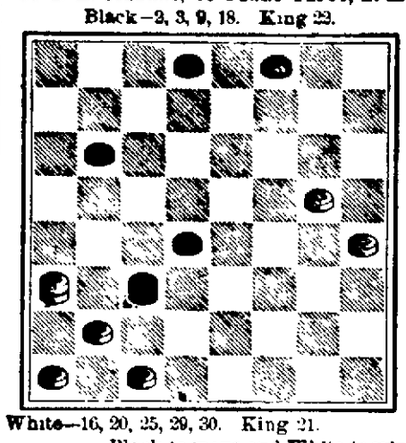
— — — — Why not exchange? If contrary to the rules of your paper, please notify us through your column, and by so doing you will greatly oblige.

L. M. Stearns.—In the following play, 5-9, 14-18, 9-14, 26-32, 20-16, 23-27, etc., you make a white win. Instead of 23-27 play 32-26 and it seems to draw. What?

POSITION NO. 4.

BY L. M. STEARNS, OF DERBY DEPOT, N. H.

Black—2, 3, 9, 18. King 23.



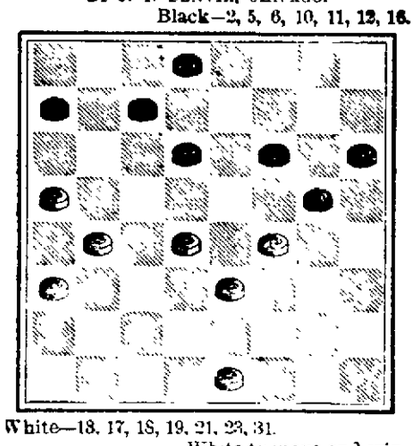
White—16, 20, 25, 29, 30. King 21.

Black to move and White to win.

POSITION NO. 5.

BY J. T. DENVIR, CHICAGO.

Black—2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16.



White—18, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 31.

White to move and win.

We will withhold the solutions of the two above problems for three weeks. All are invited to send play. For first two sending correct play we will forward books of Reed and Campbell's match.

GAME NO. 7—DUNDEE.

Played at Boston between Messrs. Durgin and Holmes.

DURGIN'S MOVE.				
12..16	21..17	11..18	22..23	8..11
24..20	9..13	23..15	2..8	12..8
8..12	17..14	9..18	19..16	11..15
22..18	8..12	31..26	12..19	8..3
4..8	27..24	5..9	24..16	15..19
28..24	6..9	26..19	7..11	3..7
16..19	29..25	9..14	16..7	9..13
24..15	1..6	30..26	2..18	7..11
10..19	†26..22	13..17	21..16	19..24
23..16	19..15	27..23	6..9	Black
12..19	18..15	18..27	16..12	Wins

†Possibly the losing move.

GAME NO. 8—SINGLE CORNER.

Played at Chicago, Ill., between Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick and J. T. Denvir.

FITZPATRICK'S MOVE.				
11..15	31..27	17..22	28..24	29..25
22..18	11..15	10..6	3..7	7..10
15..22	25..18	7..11	15..19	25..22
26..17	6..10*	19..16	27..24	10..15
12..16	32..27	12..19	24..20	18..23
18..11*	2..6	23..24	5..9	31..27
9..18	21..18‡	30..25	24..16	23..26
33..14	16..23	32..7	9..13	30..25
10..17	26..19	3..10	16..11	22..25
21..14	6..9	6..2	13..17	15..19
16..20	17..13	10..15	19..4	26..31
20..25	30..17	2..6	17..21	19..24
8..11	13..6	11..18	11..7	32..28
24..19	1..10	6..10	25..29	24..20
4..8	18..15	15..19	7..2	31..24
27..23	10..14	10..15	29..29	20..27
8..12	15..10	19..23	2..7	Drawn.

(1) b

27..31	18..23	5..9	22..18	18..9
24..20c	19..16	16..11	7..8	3..7
22..25	31..22	9..14	14..17	9..14
30..21	26..16	11..7	21..14	B. Wins.

*This is considered the best reply to 12-16.

† A new move playing for 22-17, 2-6, 25-22, 5-9, 14-5, 10-14, 17-10, 6-21.

‡ When playing it 23-18 looked as though it was the only move to draw. Can any of our readers show a draw by any other move?

(a) 15-19 would force an absolute draw. But at the time was under the impression 28-24 would also draw.

(b) Solution to position No. 3.

(c) 30-26, 18-23, 26-17, 5-9, 19-26.

GAME NO. 9 CROSS.

Played at Boston, between Messrs. E. A. Durgin and A. H. Smith.

SMITH'S MOVE.				
11..15	5..14	13..17	11..15	12..19
23..18	22..15	21..14	24..20	23..16
8..11	15..22	10..17	4..8	30..23
26..23	25..9	31..26	†20..25	27..4
9..14	6..13	17..21	21..30	White
18..9	29..25	25..22	30..16	Wins.

†A characteristic of E. A. Durgin.

Checker Notes.

H. B. Hall, of Momence, Ill., was a visitor at the club last week, and made some very creditable scores.

Mr. Reed is now in Chicago and exhibiting some rare specimens of his skill, playing all comers with or without sight of the board.

In one of our previous columns an item read as follows: *What, Jas. Smith.* Now it behooves us to say: Barker name the amount, and may the best man win.

Mr. Irwin, the noted expert, again visited Albany a few days since and scored four sittings, as follows:

Irwin..... 9 Knight..10 Drawn. 10 games
Irwin..... 4 Robinson..11 Drawn. 0 games

He is politely invited to "call again."—*Turf.*

Checker Champion Clarence Freeman defeated James Wyllie, Champion of the world, in a friendly match; and also defeated Charles Barker, Champion of America; and a few weeks ago declined meeting J. P. Reed. What, Clarence! Why did you refuse playing J. P. R.?

James Smith, the champion of England, has accepted Charles Barker's challenge to play a restricted match, and adds that Whit Monday would suit him as a date on which to commence play. Whit Monday falls on the 21st of May this year, so that ample time is given Mr. Barker to make due preparation for the proposed match.—*Turf.*

CURIOSITIES OF CHESS.

Play of the Science of War—Game That Lasted a Lifetime.

Who really invented the game of chess history does not definitely prove, but it is known that a Chinese mandarin, 1,900 years ago, was able to soothe his troops when they were clamorous for home by proposing this game for their leisure hours in winter quarters.

These games differ in the various countries of the world. Thus, in the Hindoo game, four distinct armies are employed, each with their king, and each corps counts among its fighting men an elephant and a knight who slay but cannot be slain. The Chinese game of chess, which boasts of the title of Choke-Choo-Kong-Ki (the play of the science of war), has a river running through the center of the board which their elephants (equivalent to our bishops) may never cross, and there is a fort which their kings cannot pass.

The Orient was undoubtedly the birthplace of this historic game, and as far back as 1070 it flourished in Europe. There is record of Pope Alexander II reproving a bishop for playing the game and of his being compelled, as a punishment for indulging in such an amusement, to repeat the psalter thrice and wash the feet of twelve poor people for his sins.

At the time of the Conquest the game was turned to a very practical account, for when a young nobleman wished to pay court to the lady of his love, the fond parent commonly made trial of his temper by engaging him over a chess board. As a test of temper and patience it has peculiar merits, though there have been some notable instances in which these good qualities have failed. Is it not recorded for our warning how "John, son of King Henry, and Fulco fell at variance at chestes, and John brake Fulco's hed with the chest borde; and then Fulco gave him such a blow that had almost killed him;' and in another chronicle how 'William the Conqueror in his younger yeares playing at chesse with the Prince of France, losing a mate, knocked the chesseboard about his pate, which was a cause afterward of much enmity between them."

Nor are examples lacking of the abuse of patience. The same authority who has written of the fiery Fulco gives us the following account:

"There is a story of two persons of distinction—the one lived at Madrid, the other at Rome—who played a game of chess at that distance. They began when young, and though they both lived to a very old age, yet the game was not finished. One of them dying, appointed his executor to go on with the game. Their method was: Each don kept a chessboard, with the pieces ranged in exact order, in their respective closets at Madrid and Rome, and having agreed who should move first, the don informs his playfellow by letter that he has moved his pawn two moves; the courier speedily returns, and advises his antagonist that, the minute after he had the honor to receive this, he likewise moved his king's pawn two paces; and so they went on."

It would doubtless have turned the brain of either of these two worthy dons if they could have been present on any of these occasions in recent times when a game has been begun and finished by telegraph between places far apart in the course of a few hours.—Chambers' Journal.

A Hat in Confederate Days.

An occasional fashion journal, however, as well as dressmakers, bonnets, shoes, etc., would be sent, and through the lines or "run the blockade," and a study of these [illegible] fabulously high priced articles [illegible] glimpses of another world, which she was completely [illegible] only served as an incentive for further achievements, and to furnish models from which to fashion home made garments. For instance, my little 4-year-old sister became the happy possessor of a small Leghorn chapeau, daintily trimmed with blue and gray velvet, which had run the blockade and cost $50. "Twas too small for myself, the eldest of the two, and my mother determined that she would contrive a hat for me which would rival in [illegible] and grace in beauty. She selected some yellow husks of well dried Indian corn as her material to work from, instead of palmetto leaves, which were very commonly used for plaiting hats. Soaking the husks into narrow strips with a pin, and from these she braided a very pretty pointed hat similar in shape to that of my sister's, lined it with shirred peachblow silk, and trimmed it with a [illegible] and knotted scarf of the same, which [illegible] was cut from the best remaining parts of a dress worn years before at her coming out party." Of the two I [illegible] hats mine, with its pretty combination of cream color and silk, was deemed the most attractive.—Jennie S. Judson.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by H. McCall & Co.

PENSION BLANKS! All official blanks used in prosecuting claims before the U. S. Pension, Patent or Land Offices. Send for price list.
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FRED W. [illegible]
Per [illegible] Cents.
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I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

Hurrah Smokers!
If you want a good Cigar call for
Phil. Blumenschein's
Brands o Cigars.
They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.
Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.
WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!
I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to
GOODS AND PRICES,
My stock will comprise all grades of
Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE.
SUCH AS
Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.
Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JOHN H. OGDEN

CHOICE
City Property.
There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of
Finely Located Lots,
AND
Comfortable Dwellings
Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of
P. G. ALBRIGHT,
German Deposit Bank.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company
Miners and Manufacturers of
OLIVE & BUFF
Building Stone,
Sawed Stone of Every Description,
Bridge Stone,
SAWED FLAGGING, CURBING, ETC.
All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.
Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R. Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.
General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

Watch Free!
Agents Wanted.
$100 per month guaranteed Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what what we say.
JAMES L. MERRIOTT & Co.,
265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Il

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WILLIAM B. GREENE, late Assistant Chief of the Western Division, U. S. Pension Office, is now engaged in the prosecution of **pension** and all other **soldier claims.**
His thorough experience in the Pension Office and in the prosecution of these claims renders his services especially valuable.
Special attention given to the working up of **rejected or abandoned claims** on which other attorneys have failed.
Co-operates with respectable attorneys throughout the country in cases which need attention at Washington.
Many pensioners who are entitled to increase do not obtain it because they fail to apply or because their cases are improperly rejected. *Particular attention paid to such cases.*
No fee unless successful. **Advice free.**
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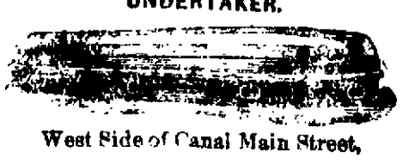
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DANGER AHEAD!

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTEST.

A Dangerous Bill Introduced in the senate by Mr. Snyder by Request.

There is an issue under discussion in this county as to whether the fair grounds ought to be enlarged or moved away. Various arguments are advanced by the advocates of both plans, but the most important is the comparative cost. Those who believe in buying new grounds know that the greatest expense to the county, should the other plan be adopted, would not be the additional land itself, but the improvements made necessary by the change in a county road. The additional land will cost probably not more than $16,000, but after it is bought the line of a road will have to be changed and bridges built, so that the total will be big.

A year or more ago, the legislature passed a bill giving to the county commissioners power to add to the present fair grounds. The Hon. S. A. Conrad, then our senator, saw the danger, and had the necessary bill passed but with the safety guard that the proposition to issue bonds should be first submitted to a vote of the people, and arranging it so that the county could not make the improvement, if by reason of this enlargement, it would be compelled to change county roads at an additional expense.

As it was impossible to enlarge the fair grounds for a reasonable amount nothing was done nor could be done. Matters were delayed until the present time Senator Conrad's successor, Mr. Snyder, has just introduced, by request, the following bill to the legislature:—

S.B., No. 126, to amend section 3702 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended March 21, 1887.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That section 3702 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended March 21, 1887, (O. L. 84, p. 230), be so amended as to read as follows:

Sec. 3702. When a county society has purchased or leased for a term of not less than twenty years, real estate as a site whereon to hold fairs, or where the title to the grounds is vested in fee in the county, but the society has the control and management of the lands and buildings, the county commissioners may, if they think it for the interests of the county and society, pay out of the county treasury a *sum of money not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars* for the purchase or lease *of additional real estate near to* such site *and to be made a part of such site;* and such commissioner may levy a tax, *not exceeding four tenths of one mill*, upon all the taxable property of the county to meet the provisions of this section.

Section 2. That section 3702, as amended March 21, 1887 (84, p. 230), be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

From the construction of this document, it appears that every check to an unlimited expenditure is removed. The county commissioners may not only levy the tax without the public consent, but may go into the enterprise at no matter what cost for county road improvements.

This is one of the most dangerous local measures ever brought before the General Assembly, and our representative should at once be flooded with protests from every body who appreciates the financial situation of Stark county, and the danger of permitting a public work to be commenced with no knowledge of the entire cost.

CONCERNING COAL.

Many Matters of Great Interest.

Coal will hereafter be sold in Cincinnati by the ton.

Massillon coal comprises thirty per cent. of all that article handled by the W. & L. E. railway.

The Iron Trade Review complains because the natural gas men of Pennsylvania, having driven coal out of the field, and induced firms to put in expensive arrangements for burning the new fuel, have gradually raised its price until it is now greater than the cost of coal.

The Wheeling handles three kinds of coal—Cambridge, Bowerstown and Massillon, and the company carries the greater portion of the coal from the Massillon district. The first consignment of a new Massillon vein arrived Saturday, and with improvement on any previously mined in that territory.—Toledo letter.

Mr. A. G. Blair informs your correspondent that the Wheeling road handled 1,000,000 tons of soft coal in Toledo in 1887. Their trade here is exclusively by rail, thirty per cent. of their coal being shipped by water from Huron. Difficulty in getting cars depleted their business one-third last year.—Coal Trade Journal.

Last year the rate from Pittsburg to lake ports was 90 cents a ton, or $1.10 when delivered. The rate from the Hocking Valley, delivered, was 95 cents, a differential of 15 cents in favor of the latter field. The Pittsburg roads, backed by their coal operators, claimed that this differential could not be conceded this year, in justice to themselves and their patrons. They have considerably the shorter haul and are therefore in a position to establish their claims by gage of war, if necessary. The Hocking Valley people, on the other hand, were unwilling to give up the differential.—Cleveland Letter.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

A Brilliant Closing Event, in the Hotel Conrad.

There were roses and roses in the Hotel Conrad hall last night, but far brighter and better than any exotics, were the roses that bloomed when Prof. Baer drew his bow across his rare old Cremona, and the beginning of the end of the winter season had begun.

The invitations hinted that this closing affair was intended as a return in kind, for the graceful entertainment of the ladies, given three weeks ago, as well as being the last of the club series. The people came, and when the big dancing hall, and the dressing rooms, and the parlors seemed full, kept on coming, until it was quite certain that the hotel, which has entertained almost every party for two generations had not entertained quite such a goodly company, for many and many a year But there were provisions for all, provisions of all sorts.

In one corner of the assembly room, where the indispensable Mr. Alan held sway, a huge cake of ice as clear as crystal peeped over a mass of evergreen, and and from its hollow center filled with lemon ice Mr. Alan dipped the cool refreshment, for all who desired it. The Harmonia orchestra, led by Prof. Baer was in the mood to do its best, and did it. People came to dance, and the music kept them dancing. Mr. Holcomb, the prompter, was the same Mr Holcomo—what company would be complete without him.

Shortly before 11, the orchestra moved to the dining room below, and was followed very soon by all present Mr. Vincent's complete arrangements enabled all to be seated without the least difficulty, and while music rolled into every nook and corner, a light supper was deftly served. The hotel management seemingly did all that could have been done to contribute to the evening. Afterward dancing was again taken up, and continued until nearly two o'clock.

It was regretted that quite a number could not be present, prevented by unusual circumstances. Faces were missed notwithstanding the strange ones which took their places. Among those present from out of town were: Miss Long, Miss Binnie Long, Miss May Wills, and Miss Mollie Long, Messrs. Morrison, Seiberling, Manton, and Robinson, of Akron; Miss Crisp, Miss Bronson, and Mr. L. B Thornburgh, of Elyria; Mrs. James Lee; Miss Debbie Hill, of Cleveland; Miss Grace Hartzell, of Canton; and Miss Olive Brady, of Brooklyn.

GUILTY.

Such is the Jury's Verdict.

Special Dispatch to the Independent

CANTON, O., Feb. 11th.—The case of Ohio, vs. Henry Newstetter, came up yesterday on a demurrer against the indictment, but was over-ruled and went to trial, which lasted until 5 o'clock The indictment charged the defendant with having obtained the signature to a note under false pretences. It was found that Newstetter, in March 1883, had represented to John Shilling, a Tuscarawas township farmer, that he had at that time a large fortune coming from Pennsylvania, consisting of money and land warrants, and that it was a fixed fact that he was to get it between then and the holidays. By reason of these statements, the said Shilling, as surety, signed a note for $250 payable to H. L. Savidge. In the cross-examination it was shown that about $1600 had been raised in the same manner, and that previous to obtaining the note Newstetter had been in Pennsylvania, and knew to a certainty that no money was coming to him. The defense was that nothing had been said regarding this fortune. Henry Harter and J. O. Garrett appeared for the defense, and Prosecutor Welty for the State. The jury remained out fifteen minutes, and returned with a verdict, guilty.

A WORTHY CAUSE

In Worthy Hands—Help it.

To the friends of the colored people of Massillon:

I take this method of informing you, that I propose holding service every Sunday, in the church belonging to the colored people. Having been closed for a long time, the boys have destroyed almost everything in the church, and badly damaged the church itself. It will require some $75.00 to prepare it for occupancy. In addition to this, there is a lien upon the church of about $300.00.

The people are giving according to their ability, but being poor in this world's goods, they ask aid of their friends. They have chosen me as their treasurer, and all funds will come into my hands.

The church has been given to me for one year, or as long as I need it. In view of these facts, I ask the citizens for generous contributions, and that they be given promptly, so we can commence worshipping at an early day.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD L. KEMP,
Rector of St. Timothy's church.

Mayor L. D. Seward is in communication with the commissioners of Mahoning, Stark, Wayne, Medina and Summit counties, relative to the building of a workhouse in this county, or elsewhere, as agreed upon for the care of prisoners sentenced for terms of labor for misdemeanors. The workhouse at Cleveland is full, and the mayor believes that the investment is an imperative one, and one that will be on paying basis within a year after its opening.—Akron Beacon.

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold anp let it remain to irritat the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzy for chrome case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

Miss Braddon is said to clear over twenty thousand dollars on each of her novels.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores debilitated nerve tissues, restores the force lost by sickness, mental work or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco Z T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

To The Ladies!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, menstrual hemorrhage or flooding painful suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent Known

Price of supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $5. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price and if not found satisfactory even after six months trial they can be returned and money refunded In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine" with thousands of testimonials Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order direct.

THE MAGNETC APPLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly; 16 pp; $1 a year. Wm. C Conant, 31 Bond street, New York.

The sentiment for two-cent railroad fare is growing over the State.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

A sister of the great Alexandre Dumas has just died a nun at eighty years of age.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Don't

let that cold of your's run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh, or into pneumonia, or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting; pneumonia is dangerous; consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy, and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 5cents. Ask any druggist,

Buckle n's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

This is also the centennial year of presidential elections, the first having occurred in 1789.

For the relief and cure of the inflamation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost innumberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

Colonel Mapleson, the opera manager, has been declared a bankrupt.

Rheumatism

Is undoubtedly caused by lactid acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips, and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

The lessees of the Meese Ore Banks at the head of Oldtown are getting ready to resume mining operations in the spring. The ore will be hauled to Philipsburg by wagons and shipped on the M. & C and W. & L. E. railways to Massillon.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

The public has not yet been informed of the passage of a bill compelling railroads to maintain safety gates at street crossings.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c

For sale by W. H. McCall & Co

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.D.,
181 Pearl st., New York. 23-6m

The original land league—three miles.

Renew Her Youth

Mrs Phebe Chesley, Peterson Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

The worst of the blowhards—the blizzard.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

The State of Illinois has contracted to take from Wyoming the convicted criminals of that territory, and will place them in Joliet prison.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

A north of England ferryman has the following motto: "No crown, no cross."

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Taxes come high, but we must have them.

For cuts, bruises, sprains or strains, burns, scalds, frost-bites, chilblains, and bites of poisonous insects, nothing equals Salvation Oil. It annihilates pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

North Carolina is a State without cities. Its largest town has only 19,000.

Found at Last.

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medecine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O. 51—1y

The earnings of the W. & L. E. Ry. in January were $69,243, an increase of $17,612 over the earnings of January, 1886.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The executive board of the Western district of American glass workers is holding a private business meeting today in the Hotel Conrad. Those present are Lewis Errington, district master workman, L. Edwards, and T. Havey, of Pittsburg, G. E. Elmore, of St. Louis Wm. Campbell, of Streator, Ill., and Joseph Grapewine, of this city.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples chilblains salt rheum, chapped lips or hands rost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES.

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 50-cow

Dost thou live life? Then do not squander time; for that is the stuff life is made of.

An Old Story.—Look at a human being when under the influence of that terrible torture, rheumatism. Trivial symptoms were neglected until the disease became established, whereas all the long suffering could have been prevented by the prompt use of Salvation Oil, costing only 25 cents a bottle at all drug stores.

Catarrhal Headache.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt as well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the Balm, have only had one and that was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcord, Agent, U. P. R R Co., Eaton, Colo.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie is now about to increase its equipment to meet demands of business offering, which will add to the gross earnings the coming year at least $200,000 over the figures of last year.—Cleveland Leader.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes, and thus cures rheumatism.

The Wooster Republican calculates that from five hundred to one thousand dollars are poured into the Louisiana lottery every month from that town, notwithstanding that the highest sum ever drawn was three thousand dollars.

When fragile woman sighs, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such description,
Thousands of women gladly ment on—
'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription"

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles $1. Six for $5.

Eyster, the Canton bicyclist, who deserted his wife and ran away with another woman, left her a few days ago, and returned to Canton. He was arrested Saturday, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

This is to express my sincere thanks for the benefit I have experienced from the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had a severe and aggravating cough so that I could scarcely talk—after using one small bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup, it not only cured my cough but strengthened my sore chest. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the Syrup and heartily recommend it.—W. J. Williams, jr., 72 Anson street, Charleston, S. C.

There is a monkey circus at Calcutta. Seyd Hassain thus describes it: "Fifty monkeys dressed as men and women are the sole performers, and their perfect imitation of human beings on the train, in horse cars, at hotels, and out driving is described by everybody as simply wonderful Monkey ticket-agents sell tickets to passengers by a train with a monkey engineer and conductor. Monkey policemen make an arrest and club the prisoner, while the monkey waiter at a hotel serving guests opens wine, and drinks half the bottle himself behind the guest's chair."

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co

The total wheat crop of the world is about 2,000,000,000 bushels, and at least 1,500,000,000 bushels are consumed in the countries in which it is grown leaving a balance of 500,000,000 to supply countries growing no wheat, or growing less than they consume. Speculation deals only with this balance that goes into general trade, and the speculators in a single year will sell or transfer in their peculiar way forty or fifty times 500,000,000 bushels of wheat In New York a single day sometimes witnesses a sale or transfer of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat The damage done by speculation consists in lowering the price of the whole amount of actual wheat by this enormous inflation of "paper wheat," not a bushel in a thousand of which is ever delivered.—Milling World.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No
	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M
Toledo.....Lv	5 45	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 05	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland.....	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 58	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8	No. 4.	No. 2*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 42	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	6 47	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 51	..
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 3
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	.....
Wellington.....	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

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Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

H. S. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager

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Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

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Passengers holding first-class tickets reading over this route are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Akron on the Fast Express at 3:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:05 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time
In effect May 22, 1887

STATIONS.	No 35 Fast Express.	No 3. Fast Mail.	No 2. Fast Express.	No 38 Night Express.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Depot Ls	12 55	8 40	3 40	9 30
Cleveland	12 55	8 40	3 40	9 30
" Kinsman	1 24	9 08	4 08	9 58
" Newburg	1 40	9 24	4 24	10 14
Hudson	2 05	9 49	4 49	10 39
Cuyahoga Falls	2 25	10 09	5 09	10 59
Akron	2 40	10 24	5 24	11 14
Warwick	3 12	10 56	5 56	11 46
Canal Fulton	3 20	11 04	6 04	11 54
Massillon	3 35	11 19	6 19	12 09
Navarre	3 49	11 33	6 33	12 23
Bolivar	3 58	11 42	6 42	12 32
Zoar	4 05	11 49	6 49	12 39
Dover	4 15	11 59	6 59	12 49
Uhrichsville	4 30	12 14	7 14	1 04
Conotton	4 40	12 24	7 24	1 14
Cadiz Junction	4 55	12 39	7 39	1 29
Harrisville	5 05	12 49	7 49	1 39
Cadiz	5 15	12 59	7 59	1 49
Deersville	5 30	1 14	8 14	2 04
Hopedale	5 40	1 24	8 24	2 14
Cross Roads	5 50	1 34	8 34	2 24
Bridgeport	6 00	1 44	8 44	2 34
Wheeling	6 30	2 15	9 15	3 05
Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.				

* Trains stop on signal for passengers
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points,

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R R for St Clairville, O.

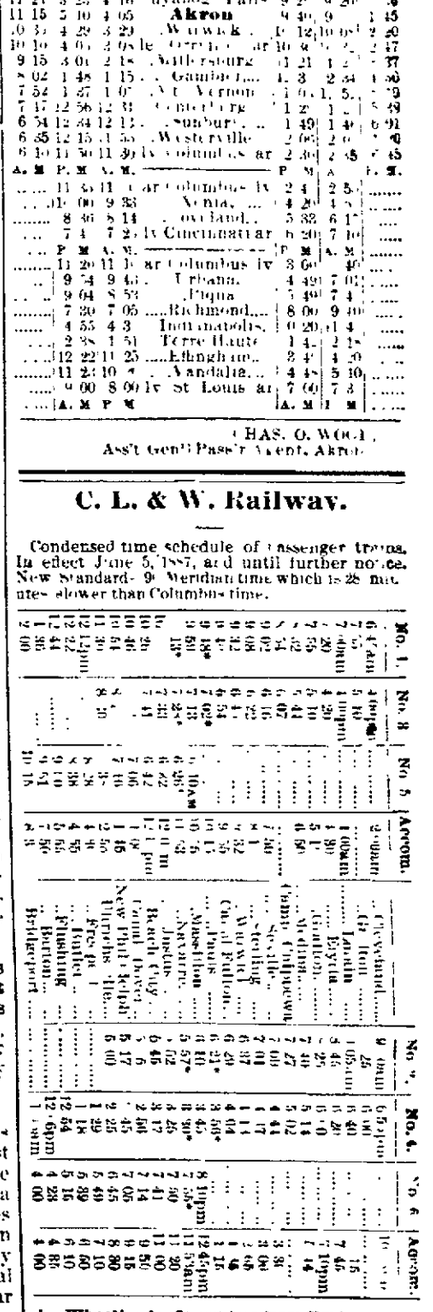
At Bridgeport, with C. & P R'y, for Baltimore Pittsburg, etc

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R R for Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

W. M. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed time schedule of passenger trains. In effect June 5, 1887, and until further notice. New Standard- 90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.



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—AND—

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Three houses and lots and one vacant lot, very cheap, on West Tremont street

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved good barn house and out buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A cheap home, consisting of a house and one acre of ground, near the old Earl mill.

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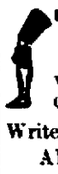

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Massillon Independen .

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

Independent Building,

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MASSILLON, - - - OHIO.

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DAILY.

One Year	$5 0[illegible]
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

MASSILLON.

To manufacturers, Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four lines of railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

Protest.

We cannot afford it.

The bill removes every safe guard from the treasury.

What do the farmers of this county think of the latest scheme?

The financial condition of the county is something that affects everybody's interests

What county commissioner will answer the questions recently put, as to county finances?

"Mr. Blaine meant what he wrote" is the general verdict Now is Ohio's time and this is Sherman's year.

A newspaper has just been founded for the especial purpose of preserving the Irish language, which, in its pure form, is rapidly becoming a dead tongue

The reply to several important questions propounded to the county commissioners regarding Stark county's financial condition, is expected on every mail

The Republican State Convention will be held at Dayton, April 18 and 19, to nominate State candidates and four delegates at large, to the national convention at Chicago

Will Mr. Allen O. Myers be able to attend the next national Democratic convention? This is a question which Mr. Myers would doubtless be very glad to answer in the affirmative

John McBride's letters are always interesting, even though they sometimes miss the point. A reply of his to Mr Heggen's communication upon the subject of semi monthly pays, will be printed to-morrow.

For Senator Snyder's friends it is some satisfaction to see the words "introduced by request," following his name on Senate bill No 126. They hope that his vote and influence will be thrown in the right direction.

The opinion of the Canton Repository, as to the advisability of passing Senate bill No. 126 "introduced by request," in its present form would be interesting. The Repository has kept its readers in a state of complete ignorance concerning this measure.

Those who watched the scores made by the pedestrians in New York last week, will be pleased to learn that the "match" was a fraud and a sham. The Tribune says "there is not the slightest reason to suppose that any such distances as have been given out were covered in the time stated."

The Alliance Review, referring to Senator Snyder's bill introduced by request says:

This bill has a very innocent looking face, but sometimes innocent looking faces ill do to watch This bill, in our opinion, will be of special interest to the taxpayers, and may be of much more interest than appears on first sight. It has a remarkable adaptation to one of the schemes of the Stark County Agricultural Society, and one might be pardoned for the suspicion that it was made to fit the case.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

Occasionally one hears some regret that manufacturers are not more rapidly taking advantage of this city as a producing point, and the inference is that they think Massillon is not growing as it should. It would be very pleasant, certainly, to see more pronounced development in this direction, but in another we are having a development as phenomenal as it is unnoticed.

Just the other day Agent Shoemaker announced that the receipts of the Ft. Wayne road for 1887 exceeded those of 1886 by $50,000 at this station. The stone quarries are without exception over-run with contracts, and are increasing their capacities. In the coal field there never was such activity. Not a week passes but the correspondence of THE INDEPENDENT from the mining communities tells of some new mine or drill hole. Last week it was reported that ten unopened basins had been discovered in Tuscarawas township alone. The Ridgway Burton Company has just struck the bed of coal at its new shaft on the Shisler farm. The Howells, West Massillon, Sippo, Dalton and half a dozen companies have each just opened new mines, or are about to do so. We take comparatively little account of these facts, because the investments are hidden from our sight. But they are the means of employing not mere hundreds, but thousands of men, who, though they live in the outskirts of the city, draw their pay with the regularity of clock work and pour into Massillon every Saturday to spend it

Nor is Massillon's growth in other channels trifling. It would exceed the limit of this article to properly call attention to this, but the statement can easily be proven. With a foundation of untold mineral wealth, a display of well directed energy can easily build a superstructure of manufacturing establishments, whose owners will find in this city, advantages material and social, in such number that they cannot be duplicated.

In all the papers, one brief paragraph dismisses from the public the case of Conrad Rautebach, the pardoned convict. Without dipping into his case, it is sufficient to say that in 1879 he was accused of murder, sentenced to be hanged, a fate which was changed to life imprisonment in the Ohio State prison. Within a few days an alibi has been proven and he has been made a free man. But in the dark hours of his confinement, one after one his wife and three children have died, and he returns to his Mercer county home to find it destitute. What more awful catastrophe can happen to man? Surely there is something due this man from the great State of Ohio. Is it enough, that, after having been proved innocent, he is simply to be given his freedom? Ohio ought having grievously wronged him, offer some atonement and prove that sympathy, as well as justice, still lives.

The committe having in charge the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association have made their report, and the project has been given up It was to be expected. The committee as a whole has done its work well. But the young men, the very ones to be most benefitted, have refused to take the active part they should, and the enterprise fails, for no reason except the shirking of responsibility It is announced, almost in the same breath, that the Catholic Young Men's Association will take the building upon which the Y. M. C. A. had an option This organization is very similar to the Y. M. C. A but is limited to youth of the Roman Catholic faith. this circumstance ought to stir up the latent energy in those who proposed the formation of a Y. M. C. A., and fail ed to carry it through. Let one more effort be made, even though it is on the heels of one failure.

The poor Elyria Telephone has a cat fit because Mr. Blaine has seen fit to decline to be a candidate. Evidently that paper believes Blaine greater than his party Mr. Blaine is an able and popular statesman, but the party that boasts of Sherman, Ingalls, Allison, Evarts, and a host of others, does not rest its only hope on any one man.

Protest against the fair ground job.

Here's congratulations to Felix R Shepley, and may he be as good a postmaster as he is a good fellow.

A number of Stark county aspirants are disappointed by the appointment of B. F. Wade to the Marshalship of Northern Ohio.

The adoption of an overcoat by the ancient Hannibal Hamlin is said to be, because it is now fashionable for men, particularly very fresh young men, to worry through winter without them.

The law on the statute books now says to Stark county, "buy what additional fair ground you need, but pay not a cent for bridges or roads outside of the grounds, the necessity for which is caused by this purchase." The law introduced says, "buy what you please, pay what you please, and don't ask anybody's permission."

The New York Sun remarks, "we don't think it will help John Sherman much." Possibly Mr. Sherman does not stand in need of that sort of help. His friends have urged his candidacy, not as the second best man, but as the one, without doubt, best qualified in every respect, to head the ticket next summer.

The silliest drivel at the protective tariff is that which points to the formation of the various trusts and pools as the result of its workings. The most successful of these combinations affected the coffee and oil trades, which are unsupported by the tariff, and to anyone who thinks for a moment, the senselessness of ascribing the one evil as the fruit of the fostering institution, is apparent.

What patriotic sentiments must have been inspired in the breasts of the bold Britons who attended the Opera Comique a few nights ago, and witnessed the drunken antics of Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales! While tears coursed down the cheeks of the poor lady who took the leading role, he shouted and floundered about in his box, retailing ribald jokes, and disgracing himself and his country.

An important notice to those signing the Y. M. C. A subscription papers is in another column. From its tenor it is apparent that there is some thought of giving up the project. This is not as it should be Massillon needs just such an institution, and with persistent effort can have it. To drop the enterprise would be a confession of weakness not to be endured.

THE PROPRIETY OF THE PROPOSITION.

A careful reading of the petition asking Congress to appropriate money for public bbildings in every city of over three thousand inhabitants fails to uncover the least semblance of a job or raid on the treasury Appropriations mounting into millions are frequently made for single public works, often of doubtful importance, yet probably because this proposition, if favorably acted upon, will affect twelve hundred cities at a cost of only twenty millions, it will be hailed as a piece of unwarranted extravagance.

Economy aside, the propriety of such action alone should commend it. In every city in this land, where the government rents a building, at the expiration of every lease there is a race to secure the postmaster as a tenant, and the result is very often a serious detriment to public business. True this is not always the case. In this city there is no general discontent

But the system under which the United States has possession of a large business room at the nominal rental of one dollar a year, is not legitimate, when others pay from four hundred to one thousand dollars annually for no better locations, the amount contingent upon the proximity of the postoffice. Such is the situation in Massillon, for which no individuals but the system is to blame. Apparently, the government is economically served, in reality the reverse is true. This dispensing of public favors to the highest bidder would be effectually stopped if every city were provided with a government building.

Mr. Riddleberger is tearing the "senatorial dignity" to tatters, and the prospects are good for the abolition of the executive sessions. The "dignity" is worth nothing, and the usefulness of the executive sessions even less.

A bill prohibiting the growing of any crop from which intoxicating drink can be made has been introduced into the New Jersey Assembly. This, as we have often insisted, is the only logical course for the Prohibitionists to take, although they are not yet logical enough to take it. Beer must be fought in the hops, and cider shut out by prohibiting apple trees.—N. Y. Sun.

The Alliance Leader has secured the views of a great many well known men upon the advisability of a return to the use of fractional currency. There is a great division of opinions, and the most of the statesmen have not worried themselves at all, on the subject. The people of this county lost something like $15,000,000 before, by the experiment, and are not likely to care to repeat it. The most of us can handle without inconvenience all the small change that comes into our possession.

The New York Tribune presents some interesting figures relating to the finances of the de Lesseps canal. It says: "The shares of the capital stock sold to the public, $59,000,000, are held by no less than 102,230 persons. We have the authority of M. de Lesseps for the statement that many of these are women. 'Among our shareholders,' said he in one of his annual reports, 'are 16,000 women holding shares in their own names, outside of family subscriptions' The par value of the shares is $100. Of the 102,230 subscribers there were, at last accounts, 80,839 who owned from one to five shares each. Of the remaining 21,391 only 2,248 held more than twenty shares each. In addition to the $59,000 000 paid for shares about $150,000,000 has been loaned to the company, also by persons of small resources. Many of the shareholders made small investments in bonds; but more than 300,000 new dupes were entrapped by the loans. The number of persons interested in either shares or bonds is between 400,000 and 500,000.

Bogus Baking Powder Tests.

Rather ingenious but not less fraudulent are the pretended tests of baking powders being made in many of our kitchens by agents who are trying to further the sale of a Chicago article. These so-called tests consist in mixing separately, with water, a sample of the baking powder found in the house and of that carried by the agent. From that found in the house, if a pure article, the bubbles of gas will rise and burst on top like those from a glass of champagne The Chicago baking powder which they carry, when mixed with water, will show an extra froth upon the top of the mixture which is claimed as evidence of superiority. On the contrary, however, it is not only the exhibition of a trick but is absolute proof that the baking powder which acts so is adulterated The chemists have ascertained that the adulterant used is a chemical added for the express purpose of producing this action and deceiving housekeepers as to the true value of the baking powder. This is not only a dishonest trick, but a dirty one, for the chemical is the product of a filthy refuse of the slaughter house, and if this baking powder is used in the preparation of food passes into the biscuit or cake without change Of course, any statements made in reference to other baking powders, by parties caught in practicing such tricks as these for the purpose of deceiving the public, will be entitled to no credit.

It is probably wisest in the interest of our families, and to prevent our food from being contaminated from tramps of this kind, to turn all persons who wish or attempt to tamper with it unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles only which experience has proved satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

Enterprise division U. R. K. of P. will go to Cleveland on Monday, by the C. L. & W. railroad, to attend the celebration there Tickets will be sold for two dollars for the round trip, good for three days. All are invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick tenacious mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak watery and inflamed; ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter together with scabs from ulcers; voice changed and nasal twang, breath offensive, smell and taste impaired; is there a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility? If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common more deceptive and dangerous or less understood, or more successfully treated by by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

JOHN M'BRIDE

WRITES ABOUT THOSE RESOLUTIONS

And Adds a Little to Them—Credit to Massillon Men.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—In your issue of the 10th inst., you published, under the heading, "A Boomerang," a series of resolutions passed by the Glen Roy, O. local assembly of the Knights of Labor, which reflected upon me. If you had printed the resolutions, together with the "whereas" that preceded them I would have passed them by unnoticed, but it seems you purposely left out that portion containing the animus which prompted their passage and selected only that portion reflecting upon me. The part left out and to which I refer reads as follows: "Whereas, There are sixteen thousand miners and mine laborers in the State, being three-fourths of the whole number who have had no confidence in John McBride and will have nothing to do with the Miners' State Union so long as he is president, as they regard him *a demagogue in the employ and interests of the democratic party.* Therefore, be it Resolved That any appointment which may be made by the governor for mine inspector on the recommendation of McBride, *or with any organization with which he is connected, would be very distasteful to the republican miners of the State, as well as to the republican workingmen everywhere.*"—The italics are mine

The above scarcely needs to be commented upon by me, because the average reader would readily recognize the fact that the parties who passed the above were so blinded by partisanship and bigotry that they disregarded truth and consistency. I do not wonder at this however, because the assembly is made up of Andrew Roy, his brother, James Roy, their brother in-law, and men living in houses owned by Andrew Roy, or men who are under obligations to him and consequently dare not hesitate to do their bidding. This is the same crowd that organized a republican workingmen's club in 1886 and worked off that "old chestnut" of denouncing McBride as "a demagogue."

There are nearly eighteen hundred miners and mine laborers in Jackson county, and fifteen hundred of them are members in good standing in the Ohio Miners' Association. They have been angered by the passage of the above resolutions and have refused to work with those who helped to pass them. The result is, Roy's followers are looking for work. I do not approve of any members retaliating in this way, but it reminds us of the fact that "curses like chickens come home to roost."

If your Chapman correspondent is anxious to have the work done by Andrew Roy, thoroughly ventilated, let him criticise the memorial against his appointment, through the columns of the National Labor Tribune a paper that is read by the miners. The people of this city know but little concerning Roy, and care less. The miners of Ohio sent a committee of three, Andrew Roy John Pollock, of North Lawrence, and John B Lewis, of Mineral Ridge, to Columbus in the winter of 1872 3, to lobby for the passage of a mining law. The two latter gentlemen are the equals of Roy in ability, and each labored as faithfully, yet the law was not passed The following winter we had no miners at Columbus lobbying, but the legislature gave us a mining law. Just where Roy deserves credit I fail to see. There were two of our fellow townsmen to whom credit was due, Hon. S. C. Bowman and Senator Wales, now dead and gone. These two gentlemen labored faithfully and well in the miners' cause, and their services have always been and always will be appreciated by our miners. Respectfully yours,

JOHN MCBRIDE.

Mr McBride has carefully omitted all reference to the main point, of which the resolutions are only an outcropping In his eagerness to prove that a personal animus prompted their passage, he has totally forgotten to explain by what right the author of the anti-Roy memorial used the words, "we, the undersigned, representatives of the Ohio Miners' Association in convention assembled." Mr. McBride charges THE INDEPENDENT with having purposely omitted to publish the preamble to the resolutions The charge is apparently not without reason, though this paper would regret to distort or misrepresent any facts referring to John McBride The resolutions, with a circular came by mail, exactly as printed, and had they been preceded by the words Mr McBride quotes the latter would also have appeared.—[ED.

SEVEN KILLED

In an Elevated Road Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Independent

BROOKLYN, Feb. 14.—A heavy steam engine, used in construction on the Brooklyn elevated railroad, fell to the ground to-day, crushing a street car, which happened to be passing underneath. Seven passengers were killed outright their bodies being horribly crushed, and nearly all are wounded, some fatally.

They Have No Equal.

The celebrated New Orleans University Singers, the best double quartette of colored singers in the world. They were organized eleven years ago to travel and raise funds for the aid of building public buildings in the South They gave fifty thousand dollars for this cause Remember Miss Tillie Jones is in this company; hear her in her great specialties Also, Mr Johnson, the lion basso; you will laugh when you hear him sing "Ole Black Joe." They have been secured to come here and favor the people with one the greatest concerts that can be produced in America. Go and satisfy yourself of their ability. At the Presbyterian chapel on Saturday and Monday evenings, February 18 and 20. Admission, 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Mrs. Oliver wishes to thank the Daughters of Veterans and others who kindly assisted in her entertainments.

Awaiting Government Orders.

ODESSA, Feb. 16.—The Southwestern railway, pursuant to government order, is holding its entire freight system at the disposal of the government for military purposes, and contingents of Ural Cossacks are reported to be coming westward.

Foreign Notes.

England proffers friendship to Thibit.

Bismarck had a long conference with the emperor yesterday.

The physicians have not yet agreed upon the nature of the crown prince's ailment.

Parnell's amendments to the the coercion-bill feature of the address are still being debated in the British commons. Gladstone will speak to-morrow.

The German reichstag refused to abolish the minor state of siege, and rejected the government proposals to increase the stringency of the anti-Socialist bill.

Chief Ebersold's Successor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Capt. George W. Hubbard, was last evening appointed chief of police, by Mayor Roche, to succeed Frederick K. Ebersold, resigned. The new chief entered upon his duties at once. He has for some time been captain of the central detail. George R Davis said yesterday that Capt. Hathaway and 400 patrolmen would be dismissed in a few days and their places given to more aggressive men.

Charged With Poisoning Her Husband.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 16.—The celebrated murder case of Lucreta Munday, charged with poisoning her husband to get his life insurance, will go to the jury this afternoon. An immense crowd, including many ladies, pack the court room.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"Ah me!" sighed Potts. "I'm tired of living
The world is hollow, ambition's vain."
"Come now," said his chum, "I know the symptoms;
It's all your liver—that's very plain [toms.

You need not suffer, for help is easy.
Pierce's Pellets go right to the place
A friend to the callous I will might call them,
There is nothing better, they'll suit your case."

Potts ceased his sighing and bought the Pellets'
No more he mourn'th his hapless lot [lets'
His face is cheerful, his heart is high some,
His melancholy is quite forgot

Ask your druggists for 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.' It will drive out bad blood, give you health and long life.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No 2 6 10 a m	
No. 4 [illegible] 45 p m	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 6 [illegible]	No 1 9 59 a. m.
[illegible] 12 45 p m	No 3 7 13 p. m.
	Local 10 55 a. m.

[illegible] LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No 4 [illegible]	No 7 [illegible] a m
No 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 [illegible]	No. 7 6 35 p m
Local 8 [illegible]	Local 8 35 p.m

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect January, 1888.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 57 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 07 p. m
No 12	Daily except Sunday	10 55 p m
Local		12 02 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	11 16 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	11 55 a. m
No 3	Daily	5 17 p m
Local		8 20 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor cars are attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago, eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

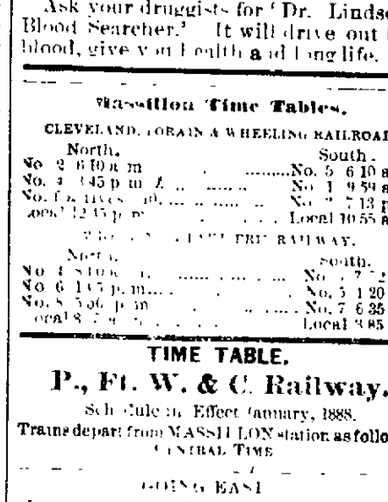
For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

[illegible] Daily except Monday.

[illegible]

JAMES McCREA, Manager, PITTSBURGH, PA

FOOL [illegible] Men.



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt

Wolff's ACME Blacking

A magnificent **Deep Black Polish**, which lasts on Men's boots a week, and on Women's a month.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators

On April 1 L. A. Koons and Doxsee & Clemens will exchange locations.

Valentine Phirman, of Massillon, has been granted an increased pension.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Longheier died Tuesday, of erysipelas.

Mr. J. F. Andrews has accepted a position as cutter for Allman & Putman.

The State board of public works has reappointed David Atwater collector for the port of Massillon.

A Lincoln lodge, No. 164, of the order of the Sons of St. George, of this city, has just been incorporated in Columbus.

Andrew Wiener met with an accident at the Massillon Bridge Company's works Monday morning, by which his right hand was nearly cut off,

Doxsee and Clemens have in charge a little feathered stranger for which no name can be found. It was caught by George Kootz, and its characteristic is a peculiar cross bill.

The city of Wheeling has voted almost unanimously to issue bonds for $300,000 to assist in building a bridge across the Ohio. The W. & L. E. will enter the city over it when completed.

The Hon. John McBride, still a little unsteady in his legs, is able to be around again, after a severe illness. He was attacked while in Pittsburg, with heart trouble, and was obliged to leave the miners and operators convention.

The visit of Thomas Keene should be be made a dramatic festival. Excursions will probably be arranged from all the neighboring cities, and the local theatre goers should watch announcements and secure seats as soon as they can be procured.

The travelling public would be pleased to learn the possessor of the gigantic intellect who ordained that two west bound express trains should pass through this city on the Ft. Wayne road within nineteen minutes of each other's schedule time.

Adam Wendling, the foundry man, attempted to cross a standing train, on the C. L. & W. road, Monday afternoon While his foot was on the draw-bar the locomotive moved and his foot was badly crushed. It is thought, however, that no bones are broken.

A Belgian manager wishing to inform good fathers and mothers of the character of the plays produced at his theatre uses different colored bills. A red bill signifies that the play is somewhat doubtful; a white bill that it is moral, and a blue bill that it is betwixt and between. —N. Y. Sun.

Under the special work laid out for the members of the board, C. A. Flickinger will look after the Miami & Erie canal, Wells S. Jones the southern division of the Ohio and the Hocking canal, W. M. Hahn the northern division of the Ohio, the Walhonding canal, and the Western Reserve and the Maumee road.—Columbus Letter.

The Canton Democrat, referring to the recent postoffice affair in this city, says, "Mr. McGregor does 'cheer up' at the magnanimity of Mr. Howells and the good luck of so worthy a gentleman as Mr. Shepley. The editor of the Democrat has no hankering for the Canton P. O. nor any other place in the gift of the administration."

Professor Kirchoff, to decide a bet, recently stated that Chinese was the most popular language in the world. It is spoken by 400,000,000 persons; Hindostani by upward of 100,000,000; English by more than 100,000,000; Russian by more than 70,000,000; German by 58,000,000; Spanish by 48,000,000, and French by only 40,000,000.—N. Y. Sun.

One of the school directors vigorously protests against having the board called "an appendage to the municipal government" in the news columns. It was a sad blow to officials elected by a free and independent school district to do as they please without anybody else's leave. Never again shall the honorable, the board of education, be called "an appendage"!

At the Wheeling & Lake Erie annual director's meeting at New York Thursday, Mr. Geo. J. Forest was elected president. It was resolved to make the present stock preferred and to call a special meeting of the stockholders for March 21 to ratify this action. It was also resolved that it would be the policy of the directors to pay to the stockholders from the surplus earnings this year dividends to the extent of four per cent. in quarterly payments.—Cleveland Leader.

The published list is lengthened The friends of Sebastian Fritz send word to this paper that though modesty forbids him to push himself, he too, must become a candidate for the chieftanship of the Massillon fire department, and all its emoluments, consisting of fifty dollars a year, and unlimited honor and glory. They refer to his twenty-eight years of service in the department, eight of them as assistant chief. Hurrah then for Henry Lantz, Frank Schworm, Adam Volkmore and Sebastian Fritz, all good men and true, and it's a pity only one can be elected!

It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs, or croup, "Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

Miss Debbie Hill has returned to Cleveland.

Mr. J. W. Warwick, of Cleveland, spent Sunday in this city.

Mr. George R. Warden, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. Thomas Kern, of Bowling Green, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. Harry Frease, of Canton, was in the city this morning, on business.

Miss Emma Dielhenn is visiting Mrs. George Sterling, in Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. C. M. Whitman, the popular west side clothier, is in Cleveland on business

Miss Mattie Collins, of Medina, is visiting Miss Ida Tinkler, on North street.

Miss Mame Buckius, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Ella Allen, at the Charity School.

Mrs. John Routson and Miss Eberly, of Orrville, are visiting Mrs. Charles Oberlin.

Mrs. Sherman Fox, of Ravenna, is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Merrill.

Mr. Thomas Russell, of Alliance, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Metzger, on East street.

Mrs. J. G. Warwick has gone to New York, to remain with Miss Hartha's until she is able to return.

Tom Reed, accompanied by Prof. N. O. Holbert, of Hudson college, spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents in this city.

The Presbyterian social will meet with Mrs. E. A. Jones, 138 East Tremont street, Friday evening, Feb. 17th. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. John S. Lewis, of Thompson, Conn., is visiting at the residence of Mr. J. K. Russell. Mrs. Lewis is a sister of the late A. R. Rawson.

Coal Mining in 1888.

Prices for coal mining in 1888 have been fixed by the joint convention of operators and miners as follows: From May 1, 1888, to November 1, Pittsburg district 74 cents, Hocking 65, Indiana block 85, Indiana bituminous 70. From November 1, 1888, to May 1, 1889, five cents additional The price in the Massillon district is based on that paid in Hocking.

Important Real Estate Sale.

The handsome residence property on the corner of East Main and East streets has been sold to Dr. A. A. Hallock, for the consideration of $8,500. The house was built by C. N. Oberlin, passed into the hands of Dr. H. C. Royer, and then into the possession of John Jacobs. Quite a number were after it, but were unable to meet the fixed price. Mr C. M. Russell had some thought of buying it, and the projectors of the Y. M. C. A. and a public library had hopes of obtaining it. It is hoped that the renewed interest in these plans will not die out until some other good location is secured.

A Social Surprise.

Undoubtedly Miss Killinger was mystified on Saturday evening, as her friends dropped in one at a time, with the very evident intention of remaining some hours. She was not displeased, as she had with her three friends from Akron, Miss Long, Miss Binnie Long and Miss Wills, also Miss Garver, of Navarre. When the circle was complete, the veil was lifted and she learned that it was a surprise planned by her parents. The company resolved itself into a progressive euchre party, thus passing a very pleasant evening The prizes were something of a novelty—an Akron suggestion They were pretty little autograph albums which were kept at the head table. Everyone on arriving at that sought for place, wrote in each, so that the winners took with them souvenirs which will be reminders of the people as well as the occasion. Miss Bronson and Miss Crisp, of Elyria, and Mr. Will Shanafelt, of Canton, and Mr. J. W. Warwick, of Cleveland, were present.

A COMPETENT ENGINEER

Should Lay Out a Sewer System.

"Do you suppose the council will do anything about sewerage," asked John A. Hanlon this morning, "or will it remain for the coming council to open the question?"

That is an inquiry which no one is competent to answer, of course. Mr Hanlon is very much interested in this matter, and, as an expert engineer, his advice could be well availed of by the council with great advantage to itself, when the time arrives. Mr. Hanlon is not a sanitary engineer, but is possessed of much other information which a sanitary engineer would have to obtain. Mr. Hanlon, with this paper, says that the first thing to be done is to engage a thoroughly competent man to lay out a complete system. The actual construction might not be completed in ten years, but every foot of sewer built after the adoption of the system would be in accordance with it, and in the process of time the whole city might thus be drained.

The checker players, whose number is legion, are looking for a leader who will undertake to form a club.

Smoke the El Trafico, latest brands of hand made five cent cigars.

STOLEN JEWELS.

THE CONTENTS OF A MISSING CASKET,

For the Theft of Which a Servant Girl is Accused.

In mentioning the arrest of Lily Zerbe, formerly a servant at the residence of Dr. Royer, yesterday, this paper was obligated not to more than state the simple fact, as the search for the missing articles had not been completed. The most interesting part of the story is, therefore, yet to be told.

The systematic stealing was noticed by Miss Adelaide Kinear, who resides with Dr. and Mrs. Royer. On Sunday, while preparing to leave the city to attend a wedding, she discovered the loss of her jewel case and its entire contents. This, with the missed household articles, was enough to start a search at once, and the case was put in the hands of Constable Shepley.

The home of Mrs. Charles Brehm, who is a sister of the Zerbe girl, was searched, under a warrant, and resulted in the finding of chinaware, lace, pieces of silk, clothing, jelly and jam. All day Tuesday the work went on in different houses where there was a possibility of finding the stolen jewels, but they could not be found. Miss Kinear values the contents of the casket at between four and five hundred dollars. They comprise the following: Two gold bracelets, one pair ear-rings set with pearls, one bar pin and ear-rings to match, one bar pin, twisted gold, which looks like basket work, one gold pin chased set, three topaz ear-rings without setting, one gold ring inscribed "Thus and, Oct. 29, 1887," one plain gold ring with inscription not very legible, one pair gold ball ear-rings, one pair ear-rings with blue enamel, one pair gypsy rings chased, one gold locket set with pearls, gentleman's picture on one side and mother and father's hair on other side, one pair silver ear-rings small balls, one gold stud, Rhine-stone setting one stud, ruby setting, one pair gold ear-rings set in Rhine-stone, one gold and hair heart with small charm (bangle).

The little girl under arrest strenuously denies having taken the jewelry, and should her guilt be proven it will go hard with her.

The charges against Lily Zerbe for robbing her employer, Dr. H. C. Royer, has been withdrawn, the father of the girl assuming all the costs, which amounted to sixty-seven dollars.

That Democratic Club.

The work of organizing a permanent Democratic club goes on at a pace which sets to shame the members of the other party. A call will be issued for a public meeting to be held in Pioneer hall, on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing. Those over thirty-five years of age will not be eligible to membership.

Eighteen Months' Sentence.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CANTON, Feb. 15.—Henry Newstetter, of Massillon, convicted of obtaining a signature to a note under false pretenses, was sentenced by Judge Pease this morning to hard labor in the penitentiary for eighteen months. The maximum term is three years. The prisoner was deeply affected He will probably be taken to Columbus on Monday.

In the Police Court.

Isaac Weller was reprimanded and dismissed for being drunk.

John Williams, a rolling mill man, charged with assault and battery, paid the costs. The complainant was John Moss.

Thomas Kennedy, a man who lives near Youngstown Hill, is charged by Ella Baatz with bastardy. Set for hearing on Feb 21.

Gotlieb Maier is employed by the Massillon Brick and Stone Company. Monterday in a burst of animal spirits he hurled a mass of hard clay at George Renie, a lad who works at the same place knocking him down. Gotlieb claims that it was an accident, but he was taxed the costs, just the same.

John Griffin, charged with petit larceny, paid costs and was dismissed. Monday afternoon he entered Shively's saloon, on West Tremont street, and when nobody was looking tapped the till. Later on, becoming repentant, he returned $1.15, saying that that was all he had taken. The proprietor, rather doubting the statement, had him arrested.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

A FAITHLESS FARM HAND

Who Robs His Employer's Smoke House.

A stranger to Doxsee & Clemens dropped in their grocery Wednesday and in a very suspicious manner tried to sell some hams. Before the bargain had been settled, Mr. Doxsee had called in Officer Ertle, who placed the man under arrest. He had sold several to Matthews Brothers just before. He turned out to be Samuel H. Crissly, a farm hand employed by Mr. C. E. Jarvis, and confessed to the theft. At the time of going to press this afternoon, the mayor was waiting for the arrival of Harvey Everhart, whose smoke house was also robbed on February 7, it is supposed by the same man. The offense is a serious one, and is likely to land the culprit in the penitentiary,

The latest shapes and finest line of ties in the city at Spangler & Wade's.

GIVEN UP.

As Expected, the Project of Forming a Y. M. C. A. is Abandoned.

Probably a dozen interested persons were present at the young men's reading room Tuesday, to hear the final report of the committee having in charge the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association. Messrs. Focke, Giddings, Sprankle and Heckman of the committee were present. Mr. Westover was detained, and Secretary Johns was absent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

On Sunday October 30, 1887, a called meeting of all interested in the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association was held in the M. E. church. At that meeting a committee representing the different churches was appointed to communicate with the State Y. M. C. A. officials, asking advice as to the best methods of procedure and report as soon as possible. During the following week State Secretary S. D. Gordon came to the city and had a conference with a majority of the committee, and recommended that no organization should be attempted at that time, but that we should first find out whether we had the materials to make an active working association He advised that small books be prepared for circulation, containing a statement of the objects of the association; that these books be thoroughly circulated among the young men for signatures and money pledges; that the names of at least two hundred young men, pledging at least five dollars be secured as a first step, that, having secured the names and pledges as above, a committee of influential men wait upon the business and monied men to secure the balance of funds needed to fit up rooms and pay expenses, requiring at least about three thousand dollars the first year and one thousand five hundred dollars per year afterwards; that we should work on this plan and be ready by the time of the State convention, February 9-12, giving three months working time.

On Sunday, November 6 the committee reported to a meeting in the M. E. church. The plan of work suggested by Mr. Gordon was adopted, and a committee consisting of C. B. Heckman, chairman, J. E. Johns, secretary, T. H. Focke, C. M. Giddings, H. J. Westover, and A. F. Sprankle, was appointed to have charge of the preliminary steps as outlined above. About fifteen small books were put in the hands of as many young men, with instructions to canvass thoroughly among the young men.

It seemed best to the committee to secure some central place for holding meetings, and having secured the refusal of a large part of the Bannerlin block, it was decided to secure the lower room immediately for reading room and for Sunday afternoon meetings, that we might hold the refusal until it could be decided whether we would require permanent quarters On Sunday, December 25, the room was first used, and has been kept open evenings as a reading room ever since.

The committee in charge of subscription books have frequently been urged to push matters, and reports of progress have been made from time to time, but there has been very little progress made during the last six weeks As far as reported about ninety names have been secured. The committee realizing that a number of active, interested, reliable members is a prime necessity of a live association, have endeavored to find out how many we have who can be depended upon, and have to report a much smaller number than we had hoped. It does not seem wise to the committee to hold a series of meetings and endeavor to organize an association on a short-lived enthusiasm until we have more of the steady workers who will pull through high tide and low. The committee have incurred an expense of about forty dollars in fitting up the reading room, and about sixty dollars for running expenses.

Respectfully submitted.

On motion the committee in charge was directed to close the rooms and solicit funds to pay the expenses not already provided for

THAT FAIR GROUND BILL.

Now is the Time to Protest.

Publishing the bill which appeared in this paper on Saturday, the Canton Democrat of Monday adds on its own account:

The fair ground extension scheme is developing, and Senator Snyder last week introduced the bill "by request." Mr. Snyder need not dodge in this way. A year or more ago S. A. Conrad, then Senator, did not so lend himself, but had the bill passed with the safety guard that the proposition to issue bonds by the county should first be submitted to a vote of the people, and also that the improvement should not be made if the country was to be put to the expense of changing established roads.

The matter thereupon went over; but Mr. Snyder's bill, introduced by request, leaves it entirely with the county commissioners. The people are not to be consulted at all. And thereby hangs a tale.

At Last, At Last!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President nominated Felix R. Shepley for postmaster at Massillon, to-day, in place of Anthony Howells, resigned.

You can get the Star shirt waist for boys at Spangler & Wade's

DISSOLUTION SALE

But two weeks longer at

SIEBOLD & CRONE'S

Wonderful Bargains! March 1st will close the greatest sale of dry goods ever known in the history of Molly Stark! Come give us a call Prices will astonish you. Positive bargains in Lace Curtains. Bargains! Bargains! Bargains in our Cloak Department. Prices no consideration. Prices in dress goods so low to mention. Entire Stock must be closed out by March 1st. If you are looking for Bargains, don't fail to give us a call. Avail yourself of this opportunity and oblige

Yours Respectfully,

SIEBOLD & CRONE.

MASSILLON, OHIO

Bargains! Bargains!

Now is the time to save money. Having bought the assignee's stock of C. C. Miller, consisting of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silverware, etc., at a great Bargain, will offer for the next Sixty Days the entire stock at prices away

BELOW COST.

and within the reach of everybody. Stock must be sold within the next Sixty Days. C. C. Miller will be in charge of the sales, and will be pleased to welcome all his old friends and patrons, as well as new ones.

B. J. MILLER,

37 East Main Street. Massillon, Ohio.

NEW FIRM, PAUL & GILL!

The undersigned have bought the entire stock and good will of Wm. Bowman, and are prepared to do all kinds of

Spouting, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing.

Special attention given to Repairing and Job Work in General. We make it a point to execute all orders left with us promptly. Estimates given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Respectfully,

PAUL & GILL.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

Legal Notice

Jacob Reisch and Sarah E. Reisch residing at the city of Pittsburg, in Allegheny county, and in the State of Pennsylvania, will take notice that on the 14th day of February, 1888, Harry A. Tinkler filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas within and for Stark county, Ohio, against said parties, against them, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage executed by them to Charles E. Jarvis on part of lot No. 78 in the original town now more Bro. & Fay, in Perry township, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1883, now part of the city of Massillon in Stark county, Ohio, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point south 2° west 70 feet from the southeast corner of part of said lot conveyed by Charles E. Jarvis to Eliza Rigdon, by deed dated Dec mber 31, 1883, and running thence south 2° 30' west 100 feet, thence west at right angles to first described line 132 feet, thence north parallel with first described line, 100 feet; thence east parallel with Rigdon's south line 132 feet, to place of beginning.

Said mortgage was given to secure seven notes on which $1074.48 is due, together with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, payable annually from December 31, 1884. Said Harry A. Tinkler now owns said notes and mortgage by assignment from said Charles E. Jarvis. Said parties are required to answer on or before the 21st day of March, 1888, or judgment will be taken against them

HARRY A. TINKLER.
C. E. YOUNG, Atty.

Massillon, O., Feb. 8, 1888. 35-45

WANTED

SALESMAN to sell nursery stock. Steady work. Prompt pay. Easy selling specialties. Outfit free. Write for terms.

7-2m G. S. WALES, Rochester, N. Y.

Down they Go to the Bottom Notch until all are Sold.

DO NOT DELAY ONE MINUTE.

Come and see the finest and latest styles of Carriages and Buggies ever shown in the city and will be sold cheap, regardless of the advanced price of Axles, Wheels and Springs. Call and see my "EMPRESS" Carriage. It is a beauty.

Sleighs cheaper than anywhere in the city.

GEO. L. MORSE, 56 SOUTH ERIE ST., MASSILLON, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR!

A DRESSY EVENING TOILET WITH HIGH BODICE.

French Fancies, Including Silk Aprons and Velvet Gowns and Cloaks—Picturesque Costumes for Boys and Girls to Wear at Out Door Sports.

In the cut herewith presented are illustrated two pleasing costumes, one for little girls and one for little boys. These models are especially adapted to out door sports in rigorous climates, but may be modified to suit everywhere by slight change in trimmings, etc.

FASHIONS FOR OUT DOOR SPORTS.

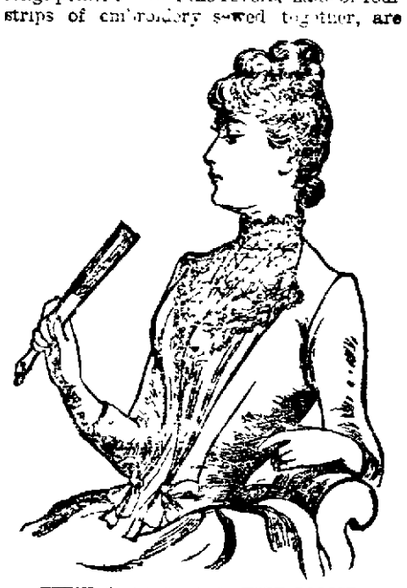
The dress of the girls is made of noppe woolen material trimmed with flannel. The plush hat is trimmed with ribbon bows and wings, to correspond to match the dress. A plush muff and flash tops to the high leather shoes complete the costume.

The boy's suit consists of a half tight fitting jacket, trimmed with fur, and short knickerbockers that nearly meet the high top boots. A cloak to, with hanging point and fur border, is worn with this suit.

Evening Dress with Revers Fichu.

The fichu worn over the high bodice illustrated in the cut is composed of two strips of crape fourteen and a half inches long and eleven and three-quarters inches wide, and edging two inches wide of fine transparent embroidery.

The two crape strips are arranged above in small flat plaits, taking up a space of two inches, and answering the bib-like part rounded out at the neck. At the ends the plaits are held very close and joined by a strip of embroidery ten and a half inches long, pointed at each end; the revers, made of four strips of embroidery sewed together, are



EVENING DRESS WITH HIGH BODICE.

caught in at the same time. The neck band, fifteen inches long, is made of a strip of the embroidery, and stands high about the throat. Bows of ribbon catch and hold together the pointed ends of the crape strips.

Attention is called to the very graceful arrangement of the hair.

French Fancies.

One of the materials of the day appears to be Pongee silk. Everybody almost seems to be buying it for purposes of all kinds, decorative and personal, and Pongee silk, though up in the world, appears to be lowered in price, for the time, to add to its universal popularity and ready sale. Certainly the aprons of it are dainty and pretty; the sashes for both small and grown up girls dressy and becoming; the draperies for pianos and valances, tablecloths, cushions, cosies, and, lastly, the whole costumes of it, are both artistic and graceful, so that Pongee silk is not to be looked upon slightingly, though it may not please the taste of those who prefer richer materials, after the style of "silks that stand of themselves."

Velvet is this winter far more popular than plush. At recent gatherings, especially afternoon weddings, velvet costumes have been most fashionable. Myrtle green velvet, made up with tan colored cloth, black or dark blue with the becoming soft gray fur, or dark gray with cloth of a lighter shade, are particularly so. Several cloaks, large enough to envelope the whole figure, are of velvet, with handsome passementerie up the back or down the front. At a few great entertainments these long cloaks, made in pale gray or white velvet, and trimmed with pale gray or white fur, have appeared as wraps. They are tied at the throat with wide, soft ribbon, and hang long and plain in front, with silk slings attached to the quilted linings, for the hands to pass through. In white, red and other colored woolen materials they are constantly seen, handsomely braided in mixed braid, composed of untarnishable gold or silver and the color of the cloak. This braiding has afforded pleasant winter work to many of the wearers. Seal brown cloth costumes are braided with this mixed braid, bonnet and muff complete, and usually finished off with cuffs and collar of beaver. Gray, with braid of a deeper color, intermixed with gold or silver—and sometimes both—looks well.

New Styles in Dress Trimmings.

A new idea is an applique of cloth, edged with cord, the pattern united by wheels and stitches, sometimes worked in gold thread; the entire vest is made of this, and often the panels. Traveling dresses are trimmed with Astrakhan, headed by braiding in thick cord; and occasionally the entire front is one mass of braiding, caught up carelessly on one side. Polonaises of the Incroyable type are made up in cloth over watered silk petticoats and watered velvet. Steel and silver are blended in many of the new embroideries.

Long visites of plush and velvet, lined with quilted silk and trimmed with a band of seal or sable are beyond question the most comfortable and stylish of all high class outer garments.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

WONDROUS THINGS THAT CAME TO PASS ON A WINDOW PANE.

Story of a Canadian Fur Hunter and a Wolf—The Bright Side of Life Amid Ice and Snow—Two Popular Winter Sports.

The stories recently told of intense suffering and sad loss of life caused by extreme cold weather and lack of sufficient fuel, have no doubt brought tears of sympathy to the bright eyes of many of our young readers. But, fortunately, this dismal side is only one phase in the lives of those who dwell where snow falls and ice forms.

FAVORITE SPORTS ON SNOW AND ICE.

In our cut is represented a bright side, much enjoyed by the youth, not only of the northern and middle states, but Canada as well. The two popular winter sports are here depicted, tobogganing and skating. It is a difficult matter to decide which is the more enjoyed. Tobogganing as yet possesses the merit of novelty in the states, although it is not a new pastime in Canada.

In this connection it may not come amiss to give a rule or two to young skaters. A rule often broken is the one referring to keeping the knees straight when skating. Nothing appears more clumsy or awkward than a skater who keeps the knees bent. The beginner should stand as in the third position in dancing, with his right heel in the hollow of the left foot. The two feet will thus form right angles with each other, and it is from this position that the first step in skating is made.

A Wolf's Wonderful Endurance.

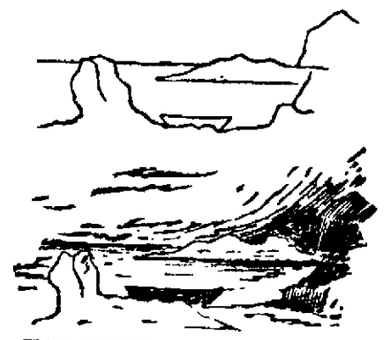
Three large wolves having made havoc among the train dogs of a party of fur hunters, a price was set upon their heads. An old experienced wolf is not easy to catch; indeed, his cunning in avoiding all traps is quite wonderful. But an old Canadian, hoping to gain the reward, set some spring traps, which he fastened by a chain to a very large piece of wood. A terrible storm kept the old trapper at home for three days, but at length he visited his traps, and found one wolf caught and dead. The second trap had been set off without catching its prey, while the third trap had disappeared. After long and vain searching the old Canadian gave up hope of discovering his lost trap, and solaced himself by having gained one prize for the one wolf he had snared.

A month afterward the people of Green Lake (about ninety miles distant from the spot where the traps had been set) saw a wolf walking on one of their lakes apparently with much difficulty. It was pursued and killed, and then discovered to be the very wolf which had stolen the trap, for the cumbrous steel was still attached to his leg. The wretched animal must have suffered much as he wandered through the forest for a whole month, dragging the heavy trap in the midst of the most intense cold. He was reduced to a mere skeleton from hunger, and this strange occurrence proves a tenacity of life in the wolf difficult to understand.

Pictures Drawn by Jack Frost.

Wondrous things have come to pass
On my square of window glass.

Did you ever make a study of frost covered window panes? If so you must surely have noticed the trees all dressed in white, the piles upon piles of snow mountains, white church spires pointing to the cold sky, and other curious conceits.



FROST PICTURE ON A PANE OF GLASS.

In the accompanying sketch, re-engraved from St. Nicholas, is shown first the outline of the picture of a hut of the sea, a boat, and the snowbound shore, as drawn unassisted by Jack Frost. At the bottom of the cut is given a picture in detail, made by filling in with shading from a human artist's pencil the outline left by nature's artist. If you will make a study of your window panes the next morning cold enough to invite a visit from wizard frost, the probabilities are you will discover quite as wonderful things as came to pass on the square of window glass here described.

Words in the English Language.

There are 75,000 words in Webster's Dictionary, and no living man knows one-half or one-third of them. It is astonishing what a number of superfluous words there are in our language. Shakespeare, who had the richest vocabulary used by any Englishman, employed only 16,000 words. Milton could pick out from 8,000, but the average man, a graduate from one of the great universities, rarely has a vocabulary of more than 3,000 or 4,000 words. The ordinary person can get along very comfortably with 500 words, and in the rural districts a knowledge of 200 words is sufficient to carry a man through his life. This of course refers to the needs of conversation. If a man wants to read newspapers and well written books, he must know at least 3,000 words.

Mother Goose Modernized.

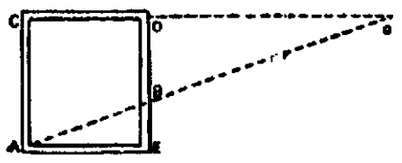
Little Miss Limberkin,
Dreadful to say,
Found a mouse in the cupboard
A-sleeping away.
Little Miss Limberkin
Gave such a scream,
She frightened the little mouse
Out of its dream.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SELF EMPTYING BUCKET FOR NARROW WELLS.

Information About Ordinar and Contagious Foot Rot—Ventilating Roof for Poultry Houses—Simple Way to Measure Fields or Orchards by Proportion.

In the accompanying cut is shown a simple method, originally illustrated in Southern Cultivator, to measure fields or orchards by proportion.



MEASURING A FIELD.

Take a plank an inch more than one or two feet square, planed and smoothed, leaving outside say an inch; draw a line exactly, with the best carpenter's square obtainable, making the line as to leave the inch all around—marking the 1, 1½, 1-8, 1-16, 1-32, etc., as far as you can for the fractions to be given, and be very careful to have your line around perfectly square and every section as exact as possible, for a small error here will become greater the larger the field to be surveyed. Fasten in the center on the under side a block with a hole in it, so it will set on a staff, the upper end of which is to be fitted in, the lower end sharpened to stick in the ground. Select a place, on the straightest line of your ground is best, but any place where you can see some or all of the various angles the fence makes, will do.

Stick your staff firmly in the ground and get your little plank on it. At the exact corner of your line have a small hole and a rule with a peg, so it will fit, and two pins for sights, the length of your rule or line. Then sight your objects and measure, turning your rule or instrument to sight the objects in succession. Note carefully the distances on your table marked by the rule. Then you have a series of right angled triangles, whose like sides are proportional. Any one who understands the "single rule of three" can then measure in a few minutes a field that would take hours with chain and compass with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Illustration:

To find distance C to O we have two similar triangles: COA and BAE. Suppose BE=3 inches, or 3-32, or 3-16, it does not matter which, so far as the proportion is concerned; CD and AE=12, say—then

Base.	Horizontal		Base.	Horizontal.
BE	: AE	::	AC	: CO
3	: 12	::	12	: x

12 times 12=144; divided by 3=48—CO=48 inches, or fraction, as the case may be. Taking other points, by turning your table, find other distances, and knowing these it is very easy to find the area. It is not necessary to stay in one place. Stick a stake at first place and you can then measure other distances from it. Any intelligent school boy can make this instrument and measure with sufficient accuracy for ordinary farming purposes. The more accurate your instrument the more accurate the result. Of course, by taking a long plank and marking it the more correct you would be, as your sights would be farther off and the triangle larger.

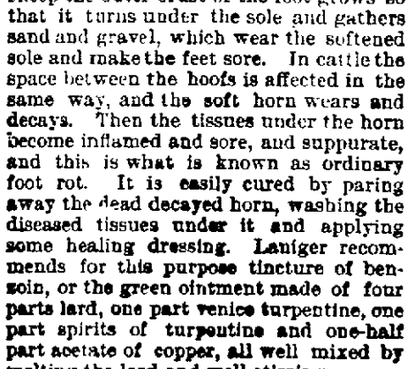
Treatment of Foot Rot.

Common foot rot is caused by decay of the horn or excessive moisture, and in sheep the outer crust of the foot grows so that it turns under the sole and gathers sand and gravel, which wear the softened sole and make the feet sore. In cattle the space between the hoofs is affected in the same way, and the soft horn wears and decays. Then the tissues under the horn become inflamed and sore, and suppurate, and this is what is known as ordinary foot rot. It is easily cured by paring away the dead decayed horn, washing the diseased tissues under it and applying some healing dressing. Lauiger recommends for this purpose tincture of benzoin, or the green ointment made of four parts lard, one part venice turpentine, one part spirits of turpentine and one-half part acetate of copper, all well mixed by melting the lard and well stirring.

Contagious and malignant foot rot occurs in sheep and is a consequence of neglected ordinary foot rot. The purulent matter gathers under the horn and burrows in the vascular parts of the foot until it reaches the bones, which become ulcerated. A diseased sheep fouls the pasture and the floors of the sheds, and other sheep pick up on their feet the virus thus scattered, and so the disease thus spreads. The remedy, according to the authority already referred to, is to pare the feet and remove all loose horn; to thoroughly clean the feet, down to healthy tissues, from all diseased matter, by a solution of one ounce blue vitrol (sulphate of copper) in a pint of water, and then dust them with air slaked lime. The sheep should be put into a clean grass field or into a shed with a clean floor sprinkled with air slaked lime, and the feet should be dressed with the copper solution until the purulent discharge ceases and then smeared with pine tar and bound up.

Ventilation of Poultry Houses.

The question of ventilation is an important one in the construction of poultry houses, which are too often built without any consideration of how the fowls inclosed within their boundaries are to be supplied with air.



VENTILATING ROOF.

The failure to make arrangements for the escape of vitiated air and the introduction of pure air in poultry houses is the prolific source of two-thirds the ailments that attack domestic fowls, damp, cold quarters accounting for the remainder. The droppings of domestic fowls soon give off noxious gases, which, if confined so that the fowls inhale the polluted air, prevents thrift and occasions serious diseases.

A way often adopted is to make a few holes in one end of the house and let the air get in and out the best way it can. Occasionally a very slovenly mechanic will have a board or two off for the purpose or, with malice aforethought, would

house with the boards left a little apart for ventilation. These methods, which induce draughts, are worse than no ventilation at all, almost, because draughts of cold air invite colds, and colds quickly run into that most dreaded of all diseases, the roup.

The plan illustrated in the cut is a very simple one and costs almost nothing beyond the labor of carrying it out. It is equally suitable to a single slope or to a gable roof. The latter way is desirable, but readers can easily adapt it to the former.

In the roof of the house form a small chamber by nailing half inch boards across the same, about midway between the eaves and the apex. The cross boards forming the bottom of the chamber may either be closely nailed together and have holes bored in them, or be left a quarter of an inch apart. At each end of this chamber, in the gables, flat cross bars, or "louver boards," as these are termed, should be so placed as to exclude the rain; or a ventilating trap, such as is for sale at hardware stores, may be put in. Holes bored in both ends will do, but not so well.

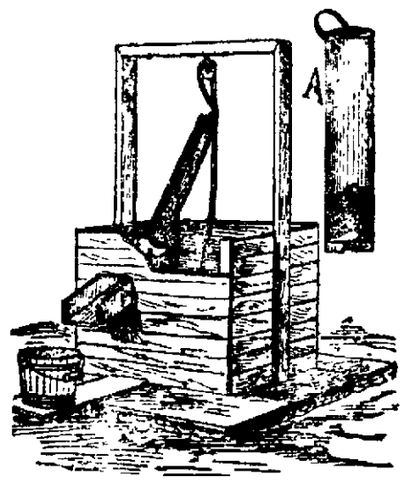
The system of ventilation described ensures a constant current of air through the ventilating chamber, carrying off the vitiated air, and this prevents any draught which would reach the house itself; but a supply of fresh air is in it day and night for the fowls to breathe. In winter some of these ventilating holes can be stopped up, for fewer are required than during the hot summer months. The facility with which the current can be regulated is one advantage the trap ventilators have over the holes or lower boards, though the latter serve well and are at the command of all.

Readers are cautioned against making holes near the ground or doing anything to create a draught upward, as when this is done there is danger of the fowls having to roost midway between two openings—a plan which, sooner or later, results in diseases induced by colds.

The floor of the house ought to be higher than the ground outside to prevent the water running into the house, which it will do if below or upon the level. A dirt floor is an excellent one when the soil is well drained so as to insure freedom from dampness. Cement when well laid makes a good floor. An excellent plan is to spade up the ground and rake it over fine and even, then overlay it with ashes, a little fine gravel, etc. This top layer ought to be removed every few days and a fresh one supplied.

Bucket for Narrow Wells.

If buckets with a pulley or windlass are used in deep, narrow wells, it is best, says Prairie Farmer, to have these long and of small diameter, so as to pass each other easily and not upset by knocking against the walls. The kind shown in the cut at A is common in some parts of the country but unknown in others. It was recently illustrated and described as follows in the journal quoted from.



LONG, SELF EMPTYING BUCKET.

It is made of heavy tinned or galvanized sheet iron with a wooden bottom 1 1-2 or 2 inches thick, having a hole through its center 2 inches in diameter. Over this hole, inside of the bucket, is a valve like those used in wooden pumps. To the top is hinged or riveted a bail. In the trough which is attached to the curb to conduct the water to the pail, is a peg of wood or iron 4 or 5 inches long. To empty the bucket set it in the trough so this peg will go through the hole in the bottom and thus push open the valve. There will be no trouble in pouring out just the amount wanted. A sinker is never needed, as the bucket's own weight causes the water to rush through the valve at the bottom.

DOESN'T WANT IT.

James G. Blaine Writes a Letter Declining to be a Candidate.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican National committee, has received a letter from James G. Blaine, dated Florence, Italy, declining, for personal reasons, to be a candidate for president before the Republican convention at Chicago in June next. He says:

"I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow partisans and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts."

Continuing his letter he says:

"The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party, defeated in a National election, rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882 and 1885, and its spirit in 1886 and 1887. The periods present simply a contrast, the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1886 and 1887 in anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882 and 1883 it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase. The party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886 and 1887 to give to its National candidate every northern state but one, with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six years."

"In closing he says he will devote himself "not less earnestly, but more directly, as a private citizen than a public candidate" to restore his party to power "for the unity and the honor of the republic; for the progress and prosperity of the people."

Sarah Bernhardt says she is really ashamed of herself when she thinks that if she had not been so extravagant she might now give her children a million instead of a few hundred thousand francs.—New York Tribune.

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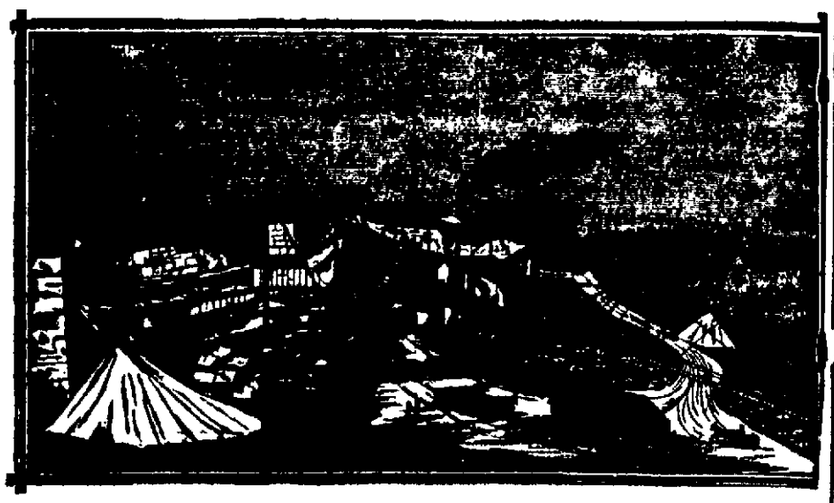

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PEN PICTURES OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

Characteristic Sketches Portraying the Man, Statesman and President—Impressions of Friends, Neighbors and Distinguished Men.

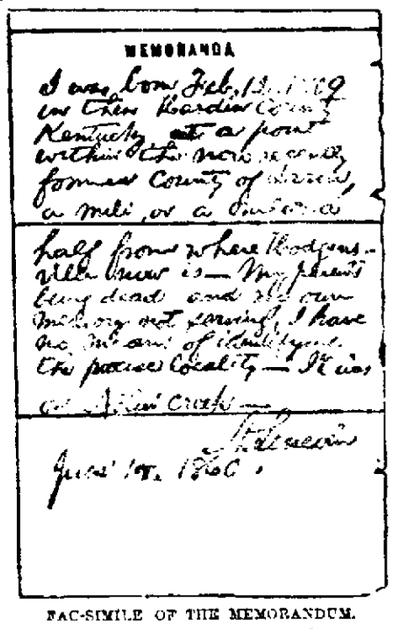
History furnishes the record of few lives the beginning of which was so humble, the progress so eventful and important, and the ending so tragic, as that of Abraham Lincoln. The foremost poets and orators, artists and historians have endeavored to depict his character and illustrate his career. A life so full of incident and a character so many sided as was his, could not, however, be satisfactorily portrayed in any ordinary biographical sketch. It is the incidents, anecdotes and reminiscences which have accumulated from many sources that best reveal the phases of his unique personality.

From out all these contributions to the voluminous "Lincolnia," none have perhaps been read with more interest than the stray leaves furnished by himself. Mr. Lincoln was repeatedly asked to give incidents of his boyhood and youth. To these solicitations he usually returned evasive answers. The lives of his father and mother and the history and character of the family before their settlement in Indiana were topics upon which Mr. Lincoln never spoke but with great reluctance and reserve. To a campaign biographer who applied for particulars of his early history, he replied that these could be of no interest. "My early history," said he, "is perfectly characterized by a single line of Gray's elegy—

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

An artist, who was painting his portrait during the interval between his nomination and election, contributes the following to "Reminiscences of Lincoln." He said to Mr. Lincoln: "You are to be the next president of the United States, and the people will want a picture of your birthplace. If you will tell me where it is, we will not trouble you again about it," handing him at the time a small memorandum book.

"He took the little book, and while holding it in his hand an expression came on his face for half a moment which I had not seen there before. It was a puzzled, melancholy sort of shadow that had settled on his rugged features, and his eyes had an inexpressible sadness in them, with a far away look, as if they were searching for something they had seen long, long years ago; then, as quickly as it came, that expression vanished, and with a pencil he wrote afterward in the little book:"


MEMORANDA
I was born Feb. 12, 1809
in Hardin County, Kentucky. at a point
within 4 miles of where
former County of Larue
a mile or a little
half from where Rodgers-
ville now is— My parents
being dead and my own
memory not serving I have
no means of identifying
the precise locality— It was
on Nolin Creek
Yours truly
A. Lincoln
June 1st, 1860

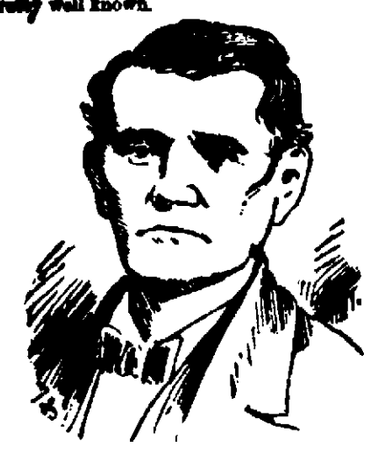
FAC-SIMILE OF THE MEMORANDUM.

To a compiler of a dictionary of congress he gave the following: "Born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Ky. Education defective. Profession a lawyer. Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war, postmaster at a very small office, four times a member of the Illinois legislature, and was a member of the lower house of congress." The fullest account ever given of himself by Mr. Lincoln was at the earnest request of Hon. J. W. Fell, of Bloomingdale, Ills. At the solicitation of this gentleman he drew up the statement here reproduced of the leading events of his career, from the time of his birth to the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Ky. My parents were both born in Virginia of undistinguishable families—second families, perhaps, I should say. My mother, who died in my 10th year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams and others in Macon counties, Ills. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Va., to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth—when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pa. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but 6 years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Ind., in my 8th year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin' to the Rule of Three." If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon the store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard, county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went through the campaign, was elected, ran for the legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten—the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower house of congress, but was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active campaigns, I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.



DENNIS HANKS.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am in height six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse, black hair, and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected. Yours very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

Lincoln's reticence on the subject of his early childhood was not imitated by all of his relatives. Dennis Hanks, a cousin of Mr. Lincoln, on his mother's side, has furnished some of the most entertaining recollections of the boy life of the president on record. And, while some of Lincoln's historians are inclined to credit Mr. Hanks with a disposition to exaggeration, all have made use of the items furnished, and there is little doubt that these are, in the main, correct.

Cousin Dennis' recollections go back to the birth of Abraham Lincoln, who was about twenty-four hours old when the former first saw him.

To repeat the words of the narrator: "I rikkilect I run all the way—over two miles—to see Nancy Hanks' boy baby. Her name was Nancy Hanks before she married Thomas Lincoln. 'Twas common for communities to gather in them days to see new babies. I held the wee one a minute. I was 10 years old, and it tickled me to hold the pulpy, red, little Lincoln."

The Hanks family moved to Indiana soon after the Lincolns had settled there, and the boys grew up together on the intimate terms of kinship. Dennis claims to have taught his cousin to read, write and cipher, but there is pretty good evidence that Abe's own mother, before she died, had started him well in these rudiments. As to the materials with which the boy learned to write, Dennis says: "He made ink out of blackberry briar root and a little copperas in it. His first pens were made out of a turkey buzzard's feathers."

According to his genial cousin's statements Lincoln's first reading book was Webster's Spelling. "When I got him through that," says Dennis, "I only had a copy of Indiana statutes. Then he got hold of a book; I can't rikkilect the name. It told a yarn about a fellow, a nigger or suthin', that sailed a flatboat up to a rock, and the rock was magnetic and drawed the nails out of his boat, and he got drowned or suthin'." (It was "Arabian Nights.") "Abe would lay on the floor and laugh over them stories by the hour. I told him they was likely lies from end to end. I borrowed for him the 'Life of Washington' and the 'Speeches of Henry Clay.' They had a powerful influence on him, especially the first one. He was a Democrat, like his father and all of us, when he began to read it. When he closed it he was a Whig, heart and soul, and he went on step by step until he became leader of the Republicans."

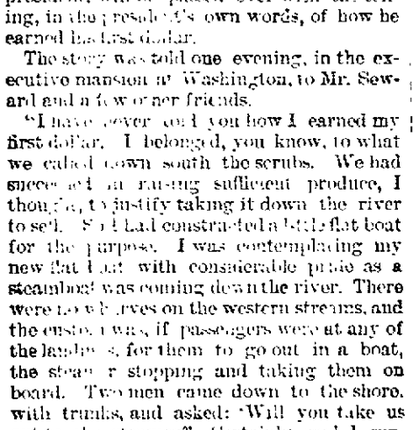
The sad story of Lincoln's gentle mother and her untimely death has been too frequently told to need repetition here. Equally familiar is the story of the stepmother's devotion and the stepson's affection. The hardships and privations endured by Lincoln and his family, so vividly recorded by the president, will be passed over with the telling, in the president's own words, of how he earned his first dollar.

The story was told one evening, in the executive mansion at Washington, to Mr. Seward and a few other friends.

"I have never told you how I earned my first dollar. I belonged, you know, to what we called down south the scrubs. We had succeeded in raising sufficient produce, I thought, to justify taking it down the river to sell. So I had constructed a little flat boat for the purpose. I was contemplating my new craft with considerable pride as a steamboat was coming down the river. There were no wharves on the western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. Two men came down to the shore, with trunks, and asked: 'Will you take us out to the steamer?' Certainly, said I, supposing that each of them would give me two bits. I sculled them out to the steamboat. The steamer was about to put on steam again when they and their trunks were aboard, when I cried out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half dollar and threw it on the bottom of my boat.

"Gentlemen, you may think it was a little thing, but it was the most important incident in my life. I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar, in less than a day, by honest work. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more confident and hopeful being from that time."

Following are some of the pictures descriptive of Lincoln drawn by the pens of great men:



LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

Said Gen. Grant: "Lincoln was incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. What marked him especially was his sincerity, his kindness, and his clear insight into affairs. Under all this he had a firm will and a clear policy. It was that gentle firmness in carrying out his own will, without apparent force or friction, that formed the basis of his character. He was a wonderful talker and teller of stories; his power of illustration and his humor were inexhaustible."

R. W. Emerson emphasizes the fact that President Lincoln was a man of the people. He says: "He was thoroughly American, a quiet, native, aboriginal man, as an acorn from the oak; no aping of foreigners, no frivolous accomplishments. He carried no shining qualities at the first encounter; he did not offend by superiority; his face and manner disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good will. Then he had a vast good nature which made him tolerant and accessible to all, fair minded, leaning to the claim of the petitioner. Then he was a man of severe labor. It can not be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested he was."

Henry Ward Beecher, in writing of Lincoln, said: "He was in a most significant way a man that embodied all the best qualities of unspoiled middle class men. He had homely common sense; he had honesty and sagacity; and he had a sympathetic nature that prepared him to accept any stormy time. Lincoln was able to deal with all classes of men from his very nature."

Robert G. Ingersoll says: "Lincoln was an immense personality—firm, but not obstinate. He influenced others without effort, unconsciously. He was severe with himself, and for that reason lenient with others. He appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as stealthily as others committing crimes—a great man stooping, not wishing to make his fellows feel that they were small and mean. Lincoln was the grandest feature of the fiercest civil war. He is the gentlest memory of our world."

"No man of Lincoln's historical stature ever passed through a more checkered or varied career than fell to the lot of this extraordinary man," said Allen Thorndike Rice, in the introduction to his reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. "In 1826 he left school. In 1827 he is recorded as an athlete of local renown, while at the same time he was a writer on temperance, and a champion of the integrity of the American Union. In 1830 he began his career as an orator, standing on an empty keg at Decatur. Next he became in turn a Mississippi boatman, a clerk at the polls, a salesman, a debater in frontier debating clubs, a militia captain in the Black Hawk war and an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature. After this he tried his fortunes as a land surveyor. In 1833 he was appointed postmaster at New Salem. Having studied law he became a lawyer. In 1836 he was a successful candidate for the legislature of Illinois, and as a member of it, wrote a page of history. Clouded about the [illegible] he became reconciled to his adversary, and married Miss Mary Todd, after constituting himself her [illegible]. Defeated as candidate for congress [illegible], he was returned in 1846. In 1854 [illegible] without success, to be appointed [illegible] commissioner. Subsequently [illegible] engaged vigorously in state politics, [illegible] debate that attracted [illegible] that gave him [illegible] the presidency of the United States."

The brief sketches here given of Lincoln, the man, have indeed been imperfectly told, if the reader does not see between the lines the faith in his own strength which sufficed to guide him through some of the severest trials that ever fell to the lot of a public man. There was no end to his ambition, no failure in his patient endeavors to push onward. His watchword was: Forward, march.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And he lived to do it.

From a local politician and an obscure member of congress, he suddenly rose to be one of the world's most influential statesmen. From a volunteer against Indian insurgents, he became the mover of vast armies. Beginning as a stump speaker and corner grocery debater, he lived to take his place in the front rank of immortal orators. It was this power of compassing the most trying situations, says Mr. Rice, that made the brief and crowding space of four years sufficient for Abraham Lincoln to accomplish a task that generations had been preparing.

An Unsatisfactory Interview.

In "Every Day Life of Lincoln" is introduced the following story:

In 1862, after the appearance of the rebel ram Merrimac, the president was waited upon by a delegation of New York millionaires, who represented to him that they were very uneasy about the unprotected situation of their city, which was exposed to attack and bombardment by rebel rams, and requested him to detail a gunboat to defend the city. The gentlemen were fifty in number, very dignified and respectable in appearance, and stated that they represented in their own right $100,000,000.

Of course, Mr. Lincoln did not wish to offend these gentlemen, and yet he intended to give them a little lesson. He listened with great attention, and seemed to be much impressed by their presence and their statements. Then he replied, very deliberately: "Gentlemen, I am, by the constitution, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and, as a matter of law, can order anything done that is practicable to be done. But, as a matter of fact, I am not in command of the gunboats or ships of war, as a matter of fact, I do not know exactly where they are, but presume they are actively engaged. It is impossible for me, in the present condition of things, to furnish you a gunboat. If I was worth half as much as you gentlemen are represented to be, and as badly frightened as you seem to be, I would build a gunboat and give it to the government." A gentleman who accompanied the delegation says he never saw $100,000,000 sink to such insignificant proportions, as the committee recrossed the threshold of the White House, sadder but wiser men.

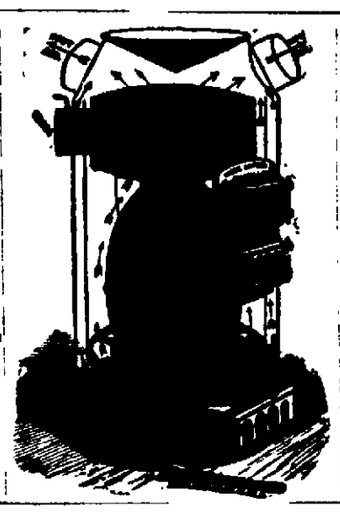
The Lincoln Guard of Honor's Secret.

The last annual memorial services of the assassination and death of President Lincoln, April 14 and 15, 1887, in Springfield, Ills., were of unusual interest, owing to the revelation of the secret of the guard of honor, regarding the hidden grave of Lincoln and the final interment of the body. Since the unsuccessful attempt in 1876 to steal the body it had been understood, especially by the people in and about Springfield, that it was not in the marble sarcophagus always shown to visitors in the north hall of the monument, where the public generally supposed it was. In point of fact, after the attempt to steal the martyred president's body, the remains were placed in a tomb excavated in the solid masonry directly under the oblisk. April 14, 1887, in the presence of the members of the guard of honor and the Lincoln Monument association, the body was taken from its hiding and placed with the remains of Mrs. Lincoln, in a tomb sunk in the center of the floor of the north hall. The tomb is lined with stone securely laid in cement. The masons immediately went to work, and a low, brick arch was sprung over the coffin. This was covered with hydraulic cement, and above this rubble and slag mingled with cement were filled in, bringing the surface of the tomb up to the floor. The stones of the floor were then replaced, and the work was ended.

The coffin containing the body of Mr. Lincoln was opened at the time of the last interment and identified by friends present. It was in a remarkable state of preservation.

Among the books Abe Lincoln read when a boy was "Æsop's Fables." He was always a good storyteller, and it was told by some of his early acquaintances that "he could tell more stories than anybody in the world but Hazel [illegible]." "Æsop's stories [illegible] him immensely." The soon was a "natural story teller of [illegible] Hazel Dorsey.

BOOMER.



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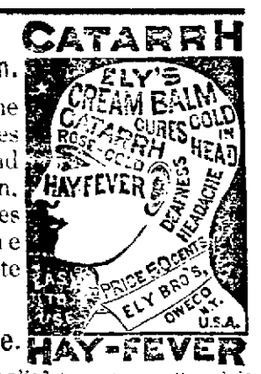

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You should take all five of these books, at the price, as the chance won't come again in a lifetime; but if you prefer to pick out what you want, send the proper amount in stamps, postal note, or P. O. money order, to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 to 154, Monroe St., Chicago.

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ELTON.

Miss Emma Hollinger spent Sunday with Massillon friends

Mr Sam Warwick spent Saturday and Sunday with Orrville friends.

Miss Minnie Braden, of Orrville, visited her parents over Sunday.

The Misses Cully and Harper, of Dalton, were the guests of Mr. Hustons last week

Mr Christian Camp will move his family to their new home east of Navarre next Tuesday.

Mrs. Ben Hall, of Massillon, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Jacob Hollinger, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Baughman are spending a few days at Doylestown, the guests of Mr. Harry Blocker, brother of Mrs Baughman.

The protracted meetings at McFarren's continue with moderate success. Quarterly meeting was held at that place last Friday and Friday The new elder, Bro Thompson officiated and was generally liked.

NAVARRE.

Mrs. Chas Baatz, Massillon, was home the latter part of last week.

Mr. P. M. Cool left for Newcomerstown on Saturday, for a visit to his sister.

Mr. Chas. Ashmond visited with friends in Fredericksburg a few days last week.

Protracted meeting is being held at present in the Reformed church, under the Rev. J. J. Gruber.

Rev. Shafer, a student of the Cincinnati college filled the pulpit in the M. E. church Sunday in the absence of Rev. Hollingshead, who is holding a series of meetings at Parma.

The lecture Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by Rev. H. J. Becker, was a complete success in every way. The church paid him twenty dollars to come and lecture and the Sunday school have all that was over that amount, which was eight dollars, with which they will purchase hymn books for the church.

DALTON.

We have had numerous inquiries as to where the Lily of the Valley is

Will C. Eckhart has left for Cleveland, to accept a position in Myers & Osborn's foundry.

Coal has not been reached at the new shaft The Brookfield scribe has been misinformed.

Shipping stock from here is a common thing, as one or two car loads of stock are being shipped weekly.

Bailey Bros. have their saw-mill in running order and commenced to saw Tuesday Their yard is near the W. & L. E. depot.

A number of our people attended the funeral of Mrs Cabbot, of Mt. Eaton, on Tuesday. She had been sick for a year with a complication of diseases.

On last Thursday Mr. Doniel Weiner and Miss Melissa Friend were united in marriage by Rev. G. Madge. They will move into John Erwin's house on Freet street.

CANAL FULTON.

Let us have the ship canal.

We cannot afford the passage of Senate bill No. 126.

Two of Massillon's fair young ladies visited the Glines family Tuesday.

Mrs. J. M. Lester and sons spent Sunday at Massillon, the guests of Mrs. A. C. Wales.

Lenten devotions will be held in Sts. Philip's and James' churches every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

The genuine New Orleans University singers were at the M.E.church, on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Mrs. Flora Welty, of Cleveland, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker, south of town.

A concert, dance and auction all on Monday evening, and a lyceum, dance, and concert on Tuesday. Who says Fulton is dull?

The firm of Labbe & Son have dissolved partnership. We trust the junior member will succeed in finding a genial partner.

Out-of-town people who visited us Sunday were E. E. Miller, Mr. Shafer and wife, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deible, of Doylestown; E. G. Mannhart, of Cuyahoga Falls; and J. W. Dickerhof, of Akron.

The Oliver W. Wren Comedy Company will appear at the opera house Wednesday evening, February 22, under the auspices of the G. A. R. The organization promises a first-class entertainment.

WANTED.

An energetic proprietor for the Smith House.

Renters for our vacant business rooms.

Less profanity among our boys.

No wholesale flirting by our girls

People to practice what they profess.

Our saloon keepers to obey the liquor law and the night closing ordinance.

Everybody to attend strictly to business.

WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

Rev. S. B Mase and family returned to Greensburg, Pa., on Saturday last.

Mrs. William E. Oberlin recently fell on the ice and sustained severe injuries.

Mr. H. H. Hollinger and bride are on wedding a jaunt to Cleveland, thence to Belleville, O., and in a few days are expected home.

Mr. L. E. Stahl, one of our old comrades, contemplates moving from Canton to a farm six miles south of Orrville, this week.

Mr. "Duffer" Minier employed by Mathue, the contractor, made a flying visit to Canal Fulton Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Will J. Oberlin.

Mr. S. H. Brinker, located upon his father's valuable farm, expects to remove shortly with his family to near Apple Creek, and locate upon a farm there. His younger brother taking charge of the old homestead.

For some years past an aged and respected lady of our community has been rapidly declining in health and vital energy. She has quite an extensive relationship and some few days ago several parties from Southern Michigan have been visiting her and other relatives residing in this community. A few days after their arrival several anonymous letters were received each similar in wording saying that these visiting parties had taken out insurance policies on the old lady in a "graveyard insurance company," paying out their assessments and had come here awaiting the departure of their aged relative, expecting then to claim the amount of their policy. The affair leaked out and the parties have gone Had caution been used in this affair, the parties and their "graveyard insurance co.'s" location might have been ferretted out As it is, a mystery surrounds the whole affair and the guilty ones have gone. All the writing connected with this strange affair is very mysterious, having come by way of Cleveland and no further trace can be made.

CHAPMAN.

The McBride Controversy—Andrew Roy Should Retire—Semi-Monthly Pays.

Mr. Geo. W. Selway and wife, of Sherrodsville, O., came up and spent Sunday with their parents.

Ebenezer Jenkins got badly bruised in the Youngstown coal mine last week, but is now able to be around again.

Thos. H. Currie came over from Canton last Saturday and perfected the sale of his Chapman property to William Findley, six hundred and fifty dollars being the consideration.

The management of our brick works had the deputy sheriff come out here last Thursday and issue injunctions against J F Snyder and sons and fifteen others to keep off the premises It now transpires that Mr. Snyder has sued the company for fifteen hundred dollars as wages due him for the balance of the year, according to contract.

We noticed an editorial inferring that the good services of Hon. S. C. Bowman, of Massillon, while member of the legislature in behalf of the Ohio miners was lost sight of. That is a mistake, for the miners who know the circumstances hold Mr. Bowman in high esteem to-day; and although Arvine C. Wales has passed from this life, his memory still lives among us for the active work he rendered the miners' committee while State senator from this district.

We read with interest John McBride's article on semi-monthly pays, and are satisfied that every point he makes can be reduced to a positive fact. The reply of Mr. C. O. Heggem is very, very thin If Mr. Heggem is sincere let him answer from the business man's stand-point; as it is, he has not answered a single point McBride sets forth. Why does he not pick up the home point, viz., the cash and time sale of one of Russell & Co's machines? It is evident that the longer time you have to pay for any article the more it costs you in the end. True, the semi-monthly pays are not of much benefit to some laborers, but it does not necessarily follow that all laborers must suffer for the neglect of a few. We say give us our dollar when it is due us, for a man's best friend is the dollar, and it comes very handy, and the sooner we get it the better we like it. The best proof we can offer is for every one to make a practical test of it, and they will soon realize the difference.

We waited patiently for some of Roy' enemies to trot out a man who has done more for mining legislation than Mr. Roy, but it seems they have allowed the challenge to go by default, and we are not a bit sorry, for we have no desire to get into a newspaper controversy, yet when right and justice demand it we are willing to try our hand a little. Our attention is now directed to a printed pamphlet sent out broad cast by Roy and his friends, showing McBride up to bad shape politically, and asking the Governor to insult McBride by appointing Andrew Roy to the chief inspectorship. Now while we believe Mr. Roy to be in every way qualified for the position, yet we believe there are others who rendered valuable service to the miners who should receive this appointment. The name of John Pollock, of North Lawrence, who served on the committee with Roy, as suggested by one of your correspondents, is a good one, and would give satisfaction. Roy has already received the appointment three times, and if he wants a life lease on it why not have the legislature pass a law to that effect? Roy's appointment would not only be an insult to McBride, but to a large number of Republican miners.

PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run mine is running very slowly.

Wm. Maxhimer was on the grand jury in Cleveland last week.

Henry Senefton will move on the Moffit farm in the spring.

Chapel literary has closed on account of the protracted meeting.

Miss Binker, of Greensburg, Pa., visited friends in this vicinity last week.

G. B. Eggert and Chas. Snavely attended the teachers' examination at Beach City last Saturday.

Rev. B. F. Booth began a series of meetings in the U. B. chapel last Sunday evening. He will be assisted by Rev. D. W. Sprankle, of Ashland.

LENGTH OF DAYS.

Five Hundred Years Old—Is Living a Lost Art?

Is life worth living?

In the days of long ago people seemed to think it was, if the length of time they devoted to becoming acquainted with its lights and shadows is any criterion.

It would seem as though he must have attended much of enjoyment in the good old days Sophocles hung on until he was 150 years old, then perished by accident. Attila was 124 when he died of the consequence of a revel on the night of his second marriage. This is a warning to young men. Epemenides was 157 at his regretted decease.

Crowns did not sit so heavily on the brows of monarchs as they seem latterly to do. Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and so did Apappus of The es Egyptian Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Illyrian noble, lived for 500 years according to Alexander Cornelius.

The art of living seems to be one of the many 'lost arts,' which the dark ages covered over, and modern civilization has not yet been able to uncover. It is certain long life was secured by using mineral poisons as remedies for disease. That is essentially modern practice. The ancients doubtless drew on the laboratory of nature for their medicines, hence the span of their lives was naturally extended.

We know that our immediate ancestors found their medicines in the fields and forests, adjoining their log cabin homes. These natural remedies were efficacious and harmless—left no poison in the system. Physicians were rarely called in, and the people lived to rugged and hearty old old age Is it not worth while to return to their wholesome methods of cure for common ailments?

H. H Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, have introduced to the public a line of Log Cabin remedies, and their name indicates their character. They include "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Extract for External and Internal use," "Rose Cream," for catarrh, "Sculpine" for the hair, "Liver Pills," and "Porous Plaster." They are carefully compounded from actual recipes, the most efficacious in use by our grandparents, and those who would like to try the virtues of old-time remedies have an opportunity to secure the best in "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies."

POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

The Text of a Petition to Congress.

Below is the text of a memorial sent by a committee of the council of the city of Manitowoc, Wis., to the mayor of every interested city, with the request that it be signed and forwarded to the local representative at Washington:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. in Congress Assembled:

The authorities of the..... would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to discontinue the practice of passing appropriation bills for government buildings and instead thereof to pass a *general appropriation bill* providing for the erection of government postoffice buildings in every city and village of this Union of 3,000 inhabitants or over, the appropriation to be made upon the basis of inhabitants, say not less than $2,000 for each 1,000 inhabitants, or such other sum as you may deem most expedient.

As reasons for the foregoing we would respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

1st. It is unjust discrimination to make appropriations for public buildings for the larger cities only, because smaller cities are as much entitled to government favors in proportion to their population and needs as are the larger, and because they have been and are contributing their just and proportionate share of the revenue to the government.

2nd. Special legislation is wrong in principle, is corrupting and demoralizing, and ought to be abolished.

3rd. The passage of such a bill would result in the erection, as near as we have been able to determine, of about 1,200 buildings at an aggregate expenditure not exceeding $20,000,000.

It would save the government millions of dollars now directly and indirectly paid for rent for accommodations for postmasters and other government officials; would give safer and more convenient offices, and would be more in conformity with the dignity of a great nation.

It would tend to nationalize public sentiment and would be hailed with delight by the people.

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Chiliness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective, that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorder. For sale by druggists.

Pain masters the mind—health is the secret of power. Who can expect to be a master-mind in business, or hold positions of trust, who is daily losing health and strength with a hacking cough? Cure it with Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. It is a certain cure. 50 cents and $1.

THE FIGHTING KNIGHTS.

TWO CINCINNATI SHOEMAKERS' ASSEMBLIES SUSPENDED.

A Few Shoemakers at Work But the Majority are Still Defiant—National Master Workman Skiffington's Expected Arrival Awaited With Interest.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The boldness and decision of Master Workman Cavanaugh as an executive seems to have disconcerted the rebellious shoemakers somewhat, but they still propose to hold out until their claims are recognized as just.

Last night Mr. Cavanaugh suspended Garfield and Hannah Powderly assemblies from the Knights of Labor. Master Workman Thomas Butterworth read the order to the first named assembly

The order expelling the Hannah Powderly assembly was presented through Directress Miss Mollie Wheatley. Notwithstanding the order has been looked for for several days, it was a severe shock, as its full force had never been thoroughly realized until the blow fell.

At Blacker & Gerstle's factory there appeared a feeling of relief The [illegible] applications for [illegible] at work

Applications already been made by [illegible] large number of hands [illegible] to go to work at Blacker's and [illegible] will come to increase its operations as the new hands come in. A full force at this place is 450. So it cannot be expected, under the present condition of things, to have the entire quota for some little time yet.

Under the rules the other factories cannot resume work until the first named concern is in full operation.

At Krippendorf & Dittman's everything is cheerful, and a hopeful feeling now obtains. President Stribley was at the latter establishment bright and early this morning, looking over the field, but was in nowise discouraged by the outlook.

The only new feature in the muddle of any especial interest, aside from the resumption of work at Blacker's, is the anticipated arrival of Mr. Skillington, the National master workman of the National Trades Assembly, No. 216. He will arrive in the city this afternoon and some lively times may be looked for, coming as he does on the heels of his dispatch of yesterday.

A large number of the lasters belonging to the Garfield assembly have signed an application directed to Master Workman Cavanaugh, asking to have their charter returned to them, and promised to obey the laws and rules of the order. The petition was signed by ten members, all the rules require, but in order to strengthen their plea it was sent out for the signatures of more of the men.

Mr. Cavanaugh, when spoken to on the subject, said he had not thought of the matter and could not say when he would act on it, but the men could have the charter only on strict compliance with the laws of the assembly. Later a large portion of the suspended assembly met at Druid's hall, on Court street, with doors closed. It was ascertained, however, that the purpose of the meeting was to take steps toward the formation of a Lasters' Protective union, so as to strengthen their resistance to District Assembly No. 48

Mr. Goodenough, leader of the resisting forces, said that there was positively nothing new in the subject, and that the suspension of Garfield assembly didn't amount to a hill of beans.

Miss Mollie Wheatly was found at No 9 New street surrounded by an animated bevy of delightfully mad young ladies. All were talking at once with a unanimity of sentiment that was charming.

Miss Wheatley said that her assembly had not met since last Monday and she would not call one, so the reading of the order of suspending could not be formally had until the next regular meeting. She declared that the order amounted so nothing at all and was not worth the paper it was written on, in which opinion all the young ladies present vociferously coincided.

A Patent Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Fears are entertained here any in the mining regions that if the order of Master Workman Lewis to the fireman and pumpmen of the Reading company, Division No. 12, is obeyed, causing them to join District Assembly No. 213 in the strike, the mines would be flooded, causing great damage and pecuniary loss.

AN INNOCENT MAN IMPRISONED.

A Convict Says He Committed the Crime for Which Another Was Sentenced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—Frank Nelson, a farmer sentenced three years ago from Lawrenceburg, Ind., for an assault upon Martha Shears, a neighbor's daughter, to twenty-one years in the penitentiary, is innocent. George W. Levi, sent recently from Rush county, for one year for larceny, before the warden Monday swore to the following: "I committed the crime for which Frank Nelson is serving a twenty-one years' sentence"

He then gives the details of the assault and continues: "Now I will plead guilty and pay the penalty of my own wickedness. I haven't had a moment's peace since I have been here and seen him day after day at his work. After listening to the chaplain's sermon on Sunday, I decided to tell the truth and abide by the consequences."

Nelson will probably be pardoned at once.

Will Investigate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Collector Magone has requested the special treasury agent in this city to investigate the report that the Dominion government intends to publish a black list of New York's merchants who have been detected in shipping false invoices to the Canadian customers.

Richard K. Fox Dismissed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The examination in the case of Richard J. Fox, charged with participating in the arrangements for a prize fight, was held in the tombs police court yesterday. It was not shown that Fox was present when the arrangements were made, and he was discharged.

The Schuylkill Navation Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 16.—The management of the Schuylkill Navigation company was practically turned over to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the former corporation yesterday.

Mr. Gould Will Stop in Florida.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Mr. Gould will arrive in Florida next Monday or Tuesday on board the Atalanta. Such is the assurance whispered around. "He will not come direct to New York," it is added.

Dangerously Sick on Pickles.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. William Baxter and two children are dangerously ill from eating pickles purchased at a grocery here. One of the children, it is feared will die.

Cambridge, Ohio, Gets Gas.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Feb. 16.—A gas well, just in the edge of town, proved a gusher. The find was struck at a depth of 522 feet.

The Distance of the Stars.

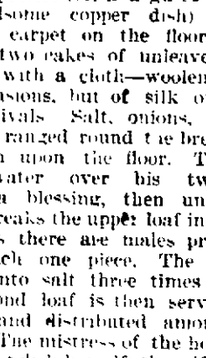
The distance of the star Alpha Centauri may be stated in round numbers to be 20,000,000,000,000 of miles. Now, a billion means a million of millions, so that the distance of Alpha Centauri may be stated to be twenty millions of millions of miles. Let us now try to form some conception, however imperfect, of the amazing distance. Let us suppose a railway train to leave the earth traveling day and night at the rate of fifty miles an hour without stoppages. In six months it would reach the moon, in 200 years it would reach the sun and in 6,000 years it would reach the planet Neptune, the orbit of which forms the extreme known limit of the planetary system. The same train, however, would not reach the star Alpha Centauri in less than 42,000,000 years

One more illustration may be useful. Comets, in general, revolve in very eccentric orbits. When a comet is in the perihelion of its orbit it is comparatively near to the earth, on the other hand, when it is at the aphelion it is remote—in many instances very remote—from the earth. For instance, the celebrated comet of 1858, known as Donati's comet, one of the greatest comets of modern times, at the time of its passage of the perihelion was distant from the sun 50,000,000 miles; but when it attained the aphelion of its orbit it will occur in about 1,000 years hence its distance from the earth will be 130,000,000,000 miles. Now our typical railway train starting from the earth will reach the aphelion of the orbit of Donati's comet in less than 60,000 years, and yet the aphelion distance of Donati's comet is only one seven-hundredth part of the distance from the earth to Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars.—Good Words.

Jewish Highlanders in the Caucasus.

The Caucasian Jews are inordinately fond of green stuff, consuming it in quantities that amaze a stranger In partaking of food, as in the mode of service, the old Jewish customs are strictly followed. A wooden platter (or, if a guest be present, a handsome copper dish) is placed upon a carpet on the floor. On this are set two cakes of unleavened bread covered with a cloth—woolen on ordinary occasions, but of silk on Sabbaths and festivals Salt, onions, garlic and fruit are ranged round the bread, and all sit down upon the floor. The master pours water over his two hands, recites a blessing, then uncovers the bread, breaks the upper loaf into as many pieces as there are males present, and gives each one piece. The pieces are dipped into salt three times and eaten. The second loaf is then served in like fashion and distributed among the females. The mistress of the house brings in the first dish herself; then, if a stranger be present, veils and withdraws. Everything is put on table, or rather on the floor, at once, and it is customary to take a little of each dish served. When roast meats are eaten, a sharpened piece of wood is employed as an aid to the fingers, but ordinarily fingers alone are deemed sufficient. The highland Jews prepare an excellent "mountain dew," and drink large quantities of the same without seeming to experience any intoxicating effects.—St. James' Gazette.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO 106 Wall St, N Y 5-48t-c-r-s-ne-orimf.

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Perfectly Restore The Hearing, whether deafness is caused by colds, fevers or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear Music, conversation, even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them Write to F. HISCOX 849 Broadway, cor. 14th St., New York, for illustrated book of proofs free

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GENUINE WITH BLUE SIGNATURE OF BARON LIEBIG in fac-simile across label. Highly recommended as a night cap instead of alcoholic drinks.

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OF MEAT To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agent for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

AGENTS WANTED. $25 a week and expenses paid Steady work. New goods Samples.

$525 Agents' profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New portraits just out. A $5.50 sample sent free to all W. H. Chidester & Son, 28 Bond street N. Y.

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Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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1888 Stallions. 1888.

COXEY STOCK FARM,

THE HOME OF

KENTUCKY CHIEF, 3,333,

Golden chestnut, 16 hands, weight 1200 pounds foaled July 12, 1883, by Onward, No. 1,411; dam Rattling Belle; by Almont Rattler, he by Almont 2d dam Lucy Clay, by American Clay. He took first premium at Orrville, O., Fair, Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887, he was much admired by every one and conceded by good judges to be as handsome a horse as had ever been shown in the ring

ONWARD 1411,

The Sire of Kentucky Chief,

Is the renowned son of George Wilkes and the peerless old Dolly, sire of Hourl, 2:19¾; Linnette, 2:20¾; Motor, 2:29¾; Acolyte, 2:30 as three-year-olds; Counsellor, 2:24 Onslaught, four year-old), 2:28¾, and Emulation, 2:29¾. All obtained in 1887, will make the season at $50 Limited to thirty mares

NEWTON.

Brown, 17½ hands high, foaled 1883, record 2:28¾ as a four-year-old, Sept. 15th at Cleveland, O., by Nuggett, 2:27¼; he by Wedgewood, 2:19; by Belmont, 1st dam, Duck, record 2:30; by Scotts Hiatoga, 2:26, 2nd dam, Jenny Lind by Selim, son of John Stanley 3rd dam, a pacing mare by The Back Horse. Both horses Kentucky Chief and Newton will be tracked the coming season. Newton will beat 2:30 barring accidents as he has trotted eighths of a mile at a two minute gait. Will make the season at $100, limited to twenty mares

"COURRIER,"

Imported Percheron Stallion, foaled 1884, No. 1,797, by Coco 1,579, dam Martime 1,795, by Baptiste 767, color steel gray 16½ hands, weight 1,700 pounds has taken first premium at Orrville, O., Fair first premiums and sweepstakes at Stark Co. Fair at Canton, O., and Summit county Fair at Akron, O., in 1887. Will make the season, $15 cash at time of service, or $25 note for one year.

DONALD.

Imported Shetland pony, service $10.

Rough coated St Bernard dog, "ROSS," 7,356 A. K. R. S. B. by Merchant Prince; dam Champion Ottawa, service $10.

Terms for keeping mares will be $1 per week, grain and stabling extra, and will receive the best of care and attention Every precaution will be taken, but they must remain at owners' risk, and no responsibility for accidents or escapes will be assumed Mare not proving in foal, or having slipped their colts may be returned the following season free, or in case mare dies during the year, may send another mare free of charge, providing she is in hands of same owner. The service fees and expenses of keeping must in all cases be paid before removal of the mare,

J. S. COXEY,

MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO.

Telegraph and office at farm, 4 miles north of Massillon at Pauls, O., on C. L. & W. R. R. and M. & C. R. R

R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago. WANT ONE Act's (Merchant only) in Every Town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

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ALASKA LONDON DYED SEAL SKINS.

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in all styles, and all other kinds Fur Goods.

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Energetic men who are willing to work and who desire steady and profitable employment, taking orders for strictly first-class Nursery Stock, on salary or commission, weekly pay, should write at once for terms to EDW. O. GRAHAM, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

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